

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1297.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition are sent by Post, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 11, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28fr. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—NEW STUDENTS will be admitted into the following Departments on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1852.—

**THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**, which provides a course of instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for those who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders. The Archbishop and twenty-four of the Bishops have consented to admit as Candidates for Holy Orders those who shall produce a certificate of having passed a satisfactory examination after two years' study at King's College.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE**, including Greek and Latin, Mathematics, English Literature and History, French and German, and adapted for those students who propose to proceed to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, &c.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES**, which provides a course of instruction for those who are likely to be engaged in Civil Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, are taught in this Department.

**THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT**—intended for the training of those who expect Commissions in the Army, or direct appointments in the Hon. East India Company's Service, and including Latin and Ancient History, Mathematics, English History and Geography, French and German, Drawing and Fortification.

**THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 21**, when new Pupils will be admitted.

The School is now divided into two parts:—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, in which studies are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, or by application for admission to the Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for General and Mercantile Pursuits; for the Classes of Architecture, Engineering, and Military Science in King's College, for the Military Academies; for the Royal Navy and the General Marine.

Further particulars respecting any one of these Departments may be obtained from the King's College Calendar to be obtained at the College, price 1s. 6d. sent by post, 2s. 6d. or by application to W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

July, 1852. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—BIRKBECK LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. Professor A. W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D.

For Practical Instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and the Principles of Chemical Research as applied more particularly to Agriculture, Medicine, and the Manufacturing Arts. The Laboratory is open daily from 9 o'clock to the end of July, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 3 o'clock.

Students occupy themselves with subjects of their own choice, under the sanction of the Professor, by whom they are assisted with useful instruction and advice.

A Prize of £10 has been offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1852-53. This Prize may be completed for by all Students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August, 1853, at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has announced that he will probably offer similar prizes for the two following years.

The Gold and Silver Medals, as rewards of merit for this Class, will be given by the Council as usual. Fees.—Session, 30s. 5s.; a Term, 10s. 12s. 6d. for three months, 15s. for one month. **COURSE OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY**.—Prof. GRAHAM'S LECTURES are daily, except Saturday, from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock, at 11 o'clock. Fee for Perpetual Admission, 30s.; Whole Term, 6s. Half Term, 3s.

A Prospectus, with full details, may be had at the Office of the College.

JOHN HOPKINS, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 20, 1852.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 21st of SEPTEMBER. The Session is divided into three terms—viz., from the 1st of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to August.

The yearly payment for each pupil is 15s., of which 9s. are paid in advance in each term, and the balance of 6s. is paid at the end of each term.

The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 5 o'clock.

The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, both Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy, of Chemistry and Drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parents by post.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures, the Class of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the 1st of October, those of the Faculty of Arts on the 14th of October.

August, 1852.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

SESSION 1852-53.

**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

THE SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852. THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

THIRTY SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 20s. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session. Scholars are exempted from payment of one-half the Class Fees in their department.

SEVEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40s. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session, to Students who shall have proceeded to the degree of B.A. For the times and subjects of the several Examinations, the Courses of Study, and other particulars, including full information as to the method of proceeding for the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in the Queen's University in Ireland, see *The Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1852*.

(By Order of the President) J. W. J. ALLEN, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, June, 1852.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

SESSION 1852-53.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**

THE SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 19, 1852. THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.

SIX SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 20s. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session. Scholars are exempted from the payment of one-half the Class Fees in their department.

TWO SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40s. each, will be awarded, by examination, at the commencement of the Session, to Students who shall have completed the course of study of the first, second, and third years, prescribed to Candidates for the degree of M.D.

For the times and subjects of the several Examinations, the Courses of Study, and other particulars, including full information as to the method of proceeding to the degree of M.D. in the Queen's University in Ireland, see *The Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1852*.

(By Order of the President) J. W. J. ALLEN, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, June, 1852.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

THE SESSION of this SCHOOL will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of November, with a LECTURE by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. The following Courses of Lectures will be given:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture—Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., F.R.S.

2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts—Edward Forbes, F.R.S.

3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its Applications to Mining—Robert H. Stephenson, Esq., F.R.S.

4. METALLURGY, with its Special Applications—John Percy, M.D., F.R.S.

5. GEOLOGY, and its Practical Applications—A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.

6. MINING and MINERALOGY—Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.G.S.

The Fee for Matriculated Students for the Course of two years is one payment of 30s. or two annual payments of 20s. This fee includes practical instruction in the field.

The Fees for the Laboratories are 10s. for the Session of five months.

One of the "DUKE OF CORNWALL'S EXHIBITIONS," of 20s. per annum, to be held for two years, granted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, will be competed for at the end of the Session.

Acting Mining Agents or Managers may attend the Lectures at half the usual charges. The same rule is applied to Officers in the Queen's or the Hon. E. I. Company's Service. Tickets for separate Courses are issued.

For further information apply to Mr. TRENHAM BEKES, Curator, at the Museum, Jermyn-street, London.

H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

## ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—A SPECIAL CLASS FOR FEMALE STUDENTS only, at the DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, London, conducted by Miss ANNE WATERHOUSE, and superintended by Mr. THOMPSON.

The instruction given in this Class consists in the practice of Drawing on Wood, Engraving on Wood, and Preparations for printing Wood Blocks.

The protection of the Students, when required and found suitable, are used by the Department in its publications.

Students are not admissible to this Class until they have acquired the power of drawing from the Book, when required and found suitable.

The Class meets at Marlborough House every morning (except Saturday) from ten to one o'clock. The vacations are—six weeks at Midsummer, from 15th of July to 21st of August; two weeks at Christmas, from 24th of December; and Easter Week.

**FEES.**

Students who have attended the Metropolitan Female School, or any Local School of Ornamental Art, and produce a Certificate of having passed satisfactorily through the first six, the 10th, and 14th stages, with the course of instruction, are admitted on payment of a fee of 30s. per Quarter, or 6s. a year, paid in advance.

All other Students are admitted on payment of 50s. a Quarter, or 12s. a year, paid in advance.

Applicants for admission are required to submit specimens of their ability to Miss Waterhouse, any morning except Saturday.

By order of the Board of Trade, WALTER RUDING DEVERELL, Secretary.

ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL for the SONS of the POOR CLERGY and OTHERS, 3, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, London.—This School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 13. Boarders to be in School by Saturday, September 12.—For terms and other particulars apply to the Rev. H. F. TROSBROOK, Head Master.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. HOFMANN. Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 4th of October next, and end on Saturday, the 19th of February, 1853.

The FEE for Students working every day in the Laboratory during the Session, is £15 0 0

Four days in the week ..... 13 0 0

Three days in the week ..... 10 0 0

Two days in the week ..... 8 0 0

One day in the week ..... 5 0 0

Chemical Lectures will be delivered three times a week, the Fee for which is 2s. Members of the College have Free Admission.

Further particulars may be had by application at the College.

## COUNT D'ORSAY'S STATUETTES.—

Mr. WALESBY has the honour to announce that he will publish a limited number of Casts in BRONZE, from the beautiful EQUESTRIAN STATUETTE of

FIELD-MARSHAL

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

executed by the late Count D'Orsay, especially patronized by his Grace, and engraved in the *Illustrated Vase* of August 14th last.

Mr. Walesby will also publish hereafter another Original Work modelled by the late Count.

The first Statuette may be inspected (on presenting an address card) on and after the 1st of October next.

THOMAS WALESBY, Picture Gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, London.

## LADIES' COLLEGE, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

Parents wishing to complete their daughters' education at this College are informed that a House will be in readiness for them, at the opening of the Session in October, in the immediate neighbourhood, on a plan of equal division of expenses, so as to reduce the cost to the lowest consistent with the habits and feelings of Gentlemen. Though not formally connected with the Ladies' College, no Pupil will be admitted into this Family unless recommended by one of the Lady Visitors or of the Professors.—Particulars may be had at the College.

## THE LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-square.

THE SESSION 1852-53 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor FRIEDLÄNDER, at 5 o'clock.

THE CLASSES will meet on the 7th.

Biblical Literature—Rev. J. Baines, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.

Moral Philosophy—Alexander Bain, Esq., A.M., formerly Lecturer at the University of London, and Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh.

Ancient History—Rev. W. Browning Smith, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Modern History—J. Langton Sanford, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

Mathematics—Rev. William Cook, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Natural History—R. E. Grant, M.D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in University College, London.

Natural Philosophy—Rev. William Cook, M.A.

Chemistry—Edward Solly, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A., F.G.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, and Lecturer on Chemistry at Addiscombe College.

Physical and Political Geography—Alexander Bain, Esq., A.M.

Latin with English Grammar—Rev. J. Baines, M.A.

English Language and Literature—Andrew Finlader, Esq., A.M., formerly Head Master of Gordon School, Aberdeen.

German Language and Literature—Adolph Heimann, Ph.D., Professor of German in University College, London.

French Language and Literature—M. Adolphe Ragon.

Italian Language and Literature—Signor Valetta.

Elocution—J. Wigney, Esq., of King's College, London.

Vocal Music—Professor Hullah, of King's College, London.

Harmony—W. Sterndale Bennett, Esq.

Drawing—F. S. Carr, Esq.

The Prospectus containing a List of the Lady Visitors, Programmes of Lectures, Directions for a Course of Study, the Time Tables, and other Particulars, may be had at the College, 47, Bedford-square, daily, between 10 and 4.

## LANGUAGES.—Hamiltonian System.—

"This system is one of the most useful and important discoveries of the age. A pupil can acquire more in five or six weeks on this system than in two years on the old.—*Westminster Review*.—Mr. ROBERT GORDON, of the University of Glasgow, continues to give LESSONS in the FRENCH, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c. LANGUAGES, Writing, Bookkeeping, &c., and to attend schools and families, at any distance, on very moderate terms.—Apply to Mr. Rosenhall, 255, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

## EDUCATION.—A LADY, residing in the vicinity of DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN, proposes to RECEIVE SIX CHILDREN TO EDUCATE with her own family.

Parents desiring to send their children to this establishment, are thus afforded an opportunity of placing their children where home education, added to the regularity of school discipline, will be advantageously combined, and where the limited number will insure that individual attention to the development of the moral and religious principles which is so desirable. The physical health of each will also receive close attention; and the unusually mild and salubrious air of the Isle of Man peculiarly adapts it for the residence of those who have hitherto been accustomed to a tropical climate—the mean temperature of summer and winter differing only a few degrees. The entire time of the lady would be devoted to the welfare of the pupils intrusted to her care, aided by an efficient Resident Governess; and the services of able Professors, in attendance at King William's College, would be secured for those sufficiently advanced to require their services. The Isle of Man is most centrally situated, there being regular communication by excellent steamers, with Liverpool, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Dublin, and Glasgow.

References of the highest respectability given and required.

For terms and further particulars, pre-paid application may be made to the Post-office, Douglas, Isle of Man.

August, 1852.







## MR. BENTLEY'S LIST FOR SEPTEMBER.

I.  
**NARRATIVE of a VISIT to the**  
INDIAN ARCHipelago in H.M.S. MEANDER, with  
PORTIONS of the JOURNALS of Sir JAMES BROOKE,  
K.C.B. By CAPTAIN the HON. HENRY KEPPEL,  
R.N., Author of 'A Narrative of an Expedition to  
Borneo in H.M.S. Dido.' Imperial 8vo., with numerous  
illustrations by OSWALD W. BAILEY, Esq.

II.  
*New Novel by the Author of 'Modern  
Accomplishments.'*

**BEATRICE. By CATHERINE**  
SINCLAIR, Author of 'Modern Accomplishments,'  
'Lord and Lady Harcourt,' &c. 3 vols.

III.  
**THE PRIMEVAL LANGUAGE.**  
PART II.—THE MONUMENTS of EGYPT, and THEIR  
VESTIGES of PATRIARCHAL TRADITION. By the  
Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, Rector of Stisted, Essex.  
8vo. 21s.

IV.  
**ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL of a**  
LANDSCAPE PAINTER in CALABRIA. By ED-  
WARD LEAR, Author of 'Illustrated Journal of a  
Landscape Painter in Albania.' Imperial 8vo. with  
numerous illustrations. 21s.

V.  
**LETTERS FROM EGYPT,**  
ETHIOPIA, and the PENINSULA of SINAI. By  
DR. RICHARD LEPSIUS. From the German. 8vo.

ALSO, NOW READY.

I.  
**RAMBLES and SCRAMBLES in**  
NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA. By EDWARD  
SULLIVAN, Esq. Crown post, 12s.

II.  
**THE HEIR of SHERBORNE;**  
or, the ATTAINDER. A NOVEL.

III.  
**A WALK INTO THE NORTH**  
of SPAIN in 1851. By LIEUTENANT MARCH.  
Crown post, 10s. 6d.

IV.  
**CONSTANCE TYRRELL; or,**  
the HALF SISTER. By P. H. PEPPY, Esq. 3 vols.

V.  
**A TRAMP to the DIGGINGS;**  
or, AUSTRALIA in 1852. By JOHN SHAW, M.D.  
F.G.S. F.L.S. Small 8vo. 7s.

VI.  
**TWO YEARS on the FARM of**  
UNCLE SAM; with SKETCHES of his LOCATION,  
NEPHEWS, and PROSPECTS. By CHARLES CASEY.  
Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VII.  
**LIEUT.-COLONEL MUNDY'S**  
OUR ANTIPODES. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. With Plates.

VIII.  
**WOMAN'S LIFE.** By EMILIE  
CARLEN, Author of 'The Birthright,' 'The Rose of  
Tistelon,' &c. 3 vols.

RICHARD BENTLEY,  
[PUBLISHER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.]

## COLBURN & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.  
**MEMOIRS of the BARONESS**  
D'OVERKIRCH, including numerous curious Particu-  
lars illustrative of the Secret History of the Courts of  
Russia and France. Written by Herself, and Edited by  
her Grandson, the COUNT DE MONTBRISON. 3 vols.  
post 8vo. (Just ready.)

II.  
**LIFE of MARIE DE MEDICIS.**  
By MISS PARDOE. 3 v. 8vo. with Fine Portraits, 42s.  
"A work of high literary and historical merit. As a personal  
narrative, Miss Parcoe's admirable biography possesses the most  
absorbing and constantly-sustained interest."—*John Bull*.

III.  
**LIVES of the QUEENS of EN-  
GLAND.** By AGNES STRICKLAND. New, Revised,  
and Cheaper Edition. Embellished with Portraits of  
every Queen. Complete in 8 vols. price 4l. 4s. bound.

"No one can be said to possess an accurate knowledge of the  
history of England who has not studied this truly national work."  
—*Morning Herald*.

IV.  
**LIVES of the PRINCESSES of**  
ENGLAND. By Mrs. EVERETT GREEN. Vol. IV.  
Comprising the Life of Margaret Tudor, Daughter of  
Henry VII. and Consort of James IV. of Scotland, &c.  
10s. 6d. bound, with Portraits.

"The story of Margaret Tudor is one of great interest, being  
mixed up with many memorable events both of English and Scot-  
tish history. The narrative has been prepared with the author's  
usual diligence of research and clearness of arrangement."  
—*Literary Gazette*.

V.  
**Col. LANDMANN'S ADVEN-  
TURES and RECOLLECTIONS.** 2 vols. 21s.

Among the anecdotes in these volumes will be found  
notices of King George III., the Dukes of Kent, Cumber-  
land, Cambridge, Clarence, and Richmond, the Princess  
Augusta, General Garth, Sir Harry Milmay, Lord Charles  
Somerset, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Lord Heathfield, Cap-  
tain Grose, &c.

"These volumes contain a series of very amusing and remarkable  
occurrences, well calculated to attract attention and interest."—*Sun*.

VI.  
**Capt. MACKINNON'S ATLAN-  
TIC and TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.** 2 v. 21s.

VII.  
**Capt. SMITH'S FIVE YEARS at**  
NEPAUL. 2 v. 21s.

"The standard work on Nepal."—*United Service Gazette*.

VIII.  
**The LITERATURE and**  
ROMANCE of NORTHERN EUROPE. With copious  
Specimens. By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.  
2 vols. 21s.

IX.  
**JAPAN and the JAPANESE;**  
comprising the Narrative of a Three Years' Captivity  
in Japan. By Capt. GOLOWNIN. New and Cheaper  
Edition. 2 vols. 15s. bound.

"This new edition of Capt. Golownin's interesting narrative ap-  
pears most opportune, for in its pages are gathered by far the most  
authentic information that has ever been conveyed to Europe of the  
political, social, and commercial history of the empire of  
Japan. The work is the best authority on the subject, and a  
standard library book."—*Critic*.

## THE NEW NOVELS.

**The BELLE of the VILLAGE.**  
By the Author of 'The Old English Gentleman.' 3 vols.  
"An admirable story, quite out of the common order in its con-  
ception, and highly original in its execution. 'The Belle of the  
Village' may take its place by the side of 'The Old English Gen-  
tleman.'"  
—*John Bull*.

"Mr. Mills is pre-eminently the novelist of rural life in Eng-  
land. His village pictures are Dutch-like in their minute truth-  
fulness."—*Critic*.

II.  
**HELEN TALBOT. By Miss**  
PENNEFATHER. 3 vols.

"Miss Pennefather, the daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice  
Pennefather, has in this, we believe her first work, evinced much  
literary ability, and a delicate perception of the beautiful and the  
engaging. The life history of a lady whose actions are regulated by  
virtuous principles, and whose sentiments are in every respect  
refined and exalted, must ever be interesting. The career of Helen  
Talbot is an illustration of such a heroine. All will admit that  
she is a beautiful incarnation of womanly feeling, dignity, and  
grace. The fashionable circle in which the principal personage of  
the novel moves is animated in a high degree, and is drawn with a  
bold and graphic pencil. We have no doubt that many of the lead-  
ing figures are painted from originals, and that in Lord Montague,  
Sir Reginald Talbot, Lord Ravensdale, and others, those con-  
versant with fashionable life will recognize living acquaintances."

ALSO, JUST READY,  
**ANNETTE, a Tale. By William**  
F. DEACON. With a Memoir of the Author, by the  
Hon. Sir T. N. TALFOURD, D.C.L. 3 vols.

## NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

IMPORTED

By TRÜBNER & CO.

(Late DRLF & TRÜBNER),

AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL LITERARY  
AGENCY,

12, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL of the  
MEDICAL SCIENCES. Edited by ISAAC HAYS, M.D.  
No. 47 of New Series, for JULY. 7s. 6d.

JOURNAL of the AMERICAN ORI-  
ENTAL SOCIETY. Third Volume, No. 1.

KRANTZ, MAYER—MEXICO,  
AZTEC, Spanish and Republican: a HISTORICAL, GEO-  
GRAPHICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, and SOCIAL  
ACCOUNT of that COUNTRY, from the Period of the In-  
vasion by the Spaniards to the Present Time. With a Vir-  
sketch of the Ancient Aztec Empire and Civilization; a Historical  
Sketch of the Late War; and Notices of New Mexico and  
California. 3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 21s.

GREEN, HORACE, A.M. M.D.—ON  
THE SURGICAL TREATMENT of POLYPI of the LARYNX  
and OEDEMA of the GLOTTIS. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

OVERMAN, FREDERICK—a TREA-  
TISE on METALLURGY, comprising Mining, and General  
and Metallurgical Operations, &c. With 357 Wood Engrav-  
ings. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 28s.

LIEBER, OSCAR, M.—THE ASSAY-  
ERS GUIDE: or, PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS to AS-  
SAYERS, MINERS, and SMELTERS, for the Tests and  
Assays by Heat and by Wet Processes, of the Ores of all the  
principal Metals, and of Gold and Silver Coins and Alloys.  
1 vol. 12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

LIPPINCOTT'S CABINET HISTO-  
RIES of the STATES. Edited by T. S. ARTHUR and W. H.  
CARPENTIER. 12mo. cloth.

Volumes already published,

HISTORY of VIRGINIA. 4s.

— GEORGIA. 4s.

— KENTUCKY. 4s.

TOWNSEND, HANNAH—HISTORY  
of ENGLAND, in Verse, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar  
to the Present Time. With Illustrative Notes, Chronological  
Chart of the Kings of England, Tables of Contemporaries  
of Sovereigns, and a Table Descriptive of the Present Condition  
of Great Britain. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

LEUCHARS, ROBERT B.—A PRA-  
CTICAL TREATISE on the CONSTRUCTION, HEATING,  
and VENTILATION of HOTHOUSES, &c. Illustrated  
with numerous Engravings. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 8s.

GRAMMAR and DICTIONARY of the  
DAKOTA LANGUAGE. Collected by the Members of the  
Dakota Mission. Edited by Rev. S. K. RIGGS, A.M. 1 vol.  
4to. cloth, 35s.

Separate from the above,

GRAMMAR of the DAKOTA LAN-  
GUAGE. 4to. paper, 2s. 6d.

SPRING, JARDINER—THE GLORY  
of CHRIST Illustrated in his Character and History, includ-  
ing the last Things of his Mediatorial Government. 2 vols.  
8vo. cloth, 30s.

THE WORKS of STEPHEN OLIN, D.D.  
L.L.D. late President of the Wesleyan University, 1st volume  
containing SERMONS and SKETCHES. 2nd volume, AP-  
PROPRIATE and LECTURES. With Portrait. 2 vols. 12mo.  
cloth, 14s.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D.D. L.L.D.  
—RELIGIOUS LECTURES on PECULIAR PHENOMENA  
in the FOUR SEASONS. 2nd Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth,  
4s. 6d.

JANNEY, SAMUEL M.—THE LIFE  
of WILLIAM PENN.; with Selections from his Correspond-  
ence, and Autobiography. 2nd Edition, revised. 1 vol. 8vo.  
cloth, 12s.

THE PRINCETON PULPIT. Edited by  
JOHN T. DUFFIELD. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 9s. 6d.

BRYANT, ALFRED—MILLENA-  
RIAN VIEWS, with REASONS for RECEIVING THEM.  
To which is added, a Discourse on the Fact and Nature of the  
Resurrection. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, 6s.



LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

## REVIEWS

*Louise.* From the German of Voss. By James Cochrane. Edinburgh, Johnstone & Hunter.

It would require more confidence than we have in the open sense of "the general" for poetry, in whatever form, to promise much in this country, and in these times, to any translator of the 'Luise.' The poem is altogether peculiar, local, and homely,—not only German withal, but Voss-ish to boot. It has no incidents, as the term is commonly understood; while it shows a phasis of humble life quite strange to us,—the fashion of which, even on native ground, has passed away. The poet, who long preceded our Wordsworth in date, also far exceeded him in the boldness with which he wrought the simplicities of daily life into the texture of his piece; and the effect of its extreme naïveté is increased by the stately epic notes in which the household theme is sung. This is one of the "Voss-ish" peculiarities of the poem. Full of Greek reminiscences, while intent on reviving the spirit of Theocritus, and something, too, of the Vicar of Wakefield, in a German dress, Voss could not refrain from the sounding epithets of Homer; so that the contrast between humility of subject and dignity of language is carried to the highest point. In this respect his poem, the first in its kind, is still unique in its degree:—a remarkable instance of the power of Genius to form a harmonious whole of elements which at the first glance would seem irreconcilable.

Such, however, is the work, that without an "open sense," as aforesaid,—i. e. a capacity to like what is genuine and original, however it may diverge from usual and favourite standards,—it cannot be thoroughly enjoyed. There are passages, indeed, which will speak at once to every sensitive heart; and all thoughtful minds must dwell with pleasure on the life-like view of patterns of old-world worth and simple happiness belonging to a social condition now no more. Others may prize as memorial the descriptions which they may refuse to accept as poetic. But to relish the work as a whole—pedantic, vulgar, and insipid, as conventional poetries might term it—must be reserved for those, never very numerous, who have passed the line of habit or fashion in taste, aided by a finer perception and a deeper love of poetry *quand même* than can be expected from ordinary readers. Accordingly, 'Luise' in the best English dress would hardly be admired by the many. Indeed, were her appearance here likely to cause any sensation whatever, it is probable that the greater number would stare at her primitive ways, scoff at the quaintness of her rustic weeds edged with scholastic trimmings, and condemn the unreserved with which her homespun pleasures in the Oldenburg manse of the eighteenth century—its dinners and pic-nics—its night-caps and dressing-gowns—its solemn coffee-brewing and smoking of pipes—the sententious prudence and formal piety of its inmates—are chronicled. Nothing, indeed, would be easier than to turn the entire poem into ridicule, or to dismiss one-half of it with a summary reproach of vulgarity,—as some ingenious critics twenty years since thought they had finally done with the 'Wilhelm Meister.'

Of invention in the larger sense there is none in the 'Luise.' Voss painted to the life a subject which he well knew,—and a class to which he himself belonged. His poem simply depicts three scenes in the life of Louisa, only child of "the reverend parson of Grünau." The other chief members of the group are, his wife, "the house dame, old and sagacious," and "the worthy in-

genuous Walter," candidate for the ministry, and already Louisa's betrothed. The first "Idyl" describes a festival in the woods, in honour of her birthday of eighteen;—a second, the arrival at the manse of the lover, who returns, after some absence, an ordained priest, to claim his bride;—and the third describes the marriage that immediately follows. As accessory figures, besides servants, "the trusty Susanna," and Hans, the "old ingenious house-groom," there is a Countess who lives at the castle hard by, Louisa's godmother, her daughter Amelia, the maiden's bosom friend, and Carl, a boy-cousin or nephew,—peasants, shepherds, and, above all, some zealous village musicians, fill up intermediate spaces. The matter of the piece is purely descriptive, and the descriptions are traced with a pencil that dwells on the slightest detail; but such is the poet's skill, that while the minute touches for the most part give real life to the surface, they do not prevent a certain largeness appearing in the general contour,—so that among them the main, though simple, features of the scene stand out in fair proportion.

With respect to Mr. Cochrane's office as usher to the German pastoral, we have to say, first, that he uses the so-called "hexameters"; the fitness of which measure for our language, and its chances of ever taking living root in English soil, we have already more than once discussed. We may therefore reasonably inform Mr. Cochrane, who writes a few superficial remarks on this subject, that if he "have not seen," it is not certainly because there is not a "better answer" to his notions on this chapter than "*Vox Populi vox Dei*:"—and that there is no parallel between the neglect of 'Paradise Lost,' as expressed by Burnet, and the natural repugnance of English to a skeleton measure in which the vital conditions of the original are all wanting. He might have seen that what was meant by Milton's "strange measure," was its strangeness, not to our language—as the Elizabethan drama testifies,—but to the epic merely: and further, that Time, which vindicated Milton's choice, has only confirmed the exclusion of the classic metres; into which ingenious men had already tried to force our English in the days of Sidney and Spenser. That objectors have had more to say than *Vox Populi* dictates, then as well as now, may be learned from Bishop Hall's satires; and we shall quote as further evidence, and for the sake of its humorous truth, a passage in which Nash laughs at the pedantic efforts of Gabriel Harvey.—"The hexameter verse I grant to be a gentleman of an ancient house, (so is many an English beggar), yet this clyme of ours he cannot thrive in: our speech is too craggy for him to set his plough in; he goes twitching and hopping in our language, like a man running upon quagmires, up the hill in one syllable, and down the dale in another: retaining no part of that stately, smooth gait which he vaunts himself with amongst the Greeks and Latins." In fact, the ancient metre, or any tolerable substitute for it, is impossible in a language destitute, as ours is—and as German is not—of natural spondee. The violence which forces syllables "long by position," or diphthongs, into parts of dactyls—as (taking specimens from a single page of Mr. Cochrane's text), "*spakēst thōu,*" "*knāvisch hōb | gōblins,*" &c.,—"*tinkling and | sounding,*"—this, we say, although cruel enough to a good ear, is not the fatal part of the business. It is when such rugged sounds have been jerked into short syllables that the lame and, as Spenser says, "gaping and ill-favoured yawning" effect of a trochee or iamb, stretched out into a spondee—"like a lame dogge that holds

up one legge"—the cardinal weakness of our language for this purpose, fully appears. The English has no *natural* spondee,—i. e. words in which two consecutive syllables are both read long. "Egypt," in which Southey thought he had found one, is spoken as a trochee, and so scanned in verse. Our only way of forming a true spondee is by placing two monosyllables in sequence; and hardly even so, unless a comma or other stop allows each to be duly protracted.

*E. g.—*

Night cāme | dōwn, ās thō | tide still | rōse, swēpt  
| ōn bý thē | south wind.

—This would be correct in quantity; but any ear used to the classic metres must feel the jar of so many monosyllables,—and the want of that prime condition of the true hexameter, the *cæsura*, on which its varied melody depends.—In English verses of this kind, either the *cæsura* must be confined (as it usually is) to the dactylic foot, or the pause must be thrown on a word which has but one long syllable,—producing the "ill-favoured yawning" which Spenser complained of; as thus:—

Gēntly thō | rōse cōm | plāin'd thāt | spiders |  
lurk'd in hēr | heart-leaves;

or, with two *cæsuras*:—

Vāin is ā | yōuth's dēe | pair; and | mān's cōn | cēt  
ōf thē | future.

—Here, then, the genius of a reluctant language deprives the imitator of the main virtue of his original; and thereby restricts him to a tone which offends at once by sameness and by levity. It will be found that all our hexametrists who have any ear (Mr. Cochrane among the rest) give a constant preference to dactyls; and rarely employ the *cæsura*, making their spondee of two monosyllable words,—with an effect on the whole as different as possible from the various melody of Ovid or of Homer; in which the *cæsura*, on spondaic feet especially, gives weight to the strain, and quickness, by contrast, to its motion.

In fine, everything here is against admitting accent instead of quantity. The Germans have done so; but their accent gives at least the frequent advantage of long dissyllables. Our cadence denies this,—dissyllables being all either iambic or trochaic; so that, we cannot pretend to give that shadow even of the substance of classic prosody which is all that any modern European tongue can afford. This is the decisive plea against English hexameters:—the offensive hiatus of "shorts," drawn out against nature and custom, and the general coincidence of the feet with the words—a thing forbidden by the old prosody,—being alike offensive to every correct ear, whether of gentle or of simple. What the learned condemn on principle, the less cultivated refuse by instinct.

With what reason, a few instances will show, borrowed from the spondee used by Mr. Cochrane,—who, however, runs chiefly on more dancing feet. The reader is requested to compare the virtual weight of his long and of his short syllables.—

Ānd ās | thīnlý ātt | i red.

Mūch, bōth | gōd ānd | ēvil.

Mē, lāy | wōmān.

Thē | pōrtāl of | Hēavēn.

The same syllable in the same word may also be found changing its length, as occasion suits. Thus:—

Fāstēn'd Lōū | tē's | nūt-brōwn | hāir.

Spāke thūs, whēre | ōn Lōū | isā bē | gan.

Sāying, thē | nēw sōng | āing, mý Lōū | isā.

Enough has been said to give Mr. Cochrane something to answer more precise than the *vox populi* objection, the next time he writes on the subject.

In the choice of his text the translator has not been judicious. Unfortunately, at least for the 'Luise,' the child of his youth, Voss lived to be old; and continued to alter and add, long after his poetic vein had been dried up by controversy and other arid pursuits. The poem, first published in 1783, when the author was 32, had already been twice amended (in 1795 and in 1801) before the Königsberg edition of 1803, usually deemed the standard text of the poem, had received his ripest consideration. He was then 52 years old. After this, changes were made in the copy of 1812, if not in others;—and in 1823, when Voss was 72, an edition "of the last hand" appeared, with many interpolations. This edition we have not been able to examine—but we guess it to have been Mr. Cochrane's. At all events, the copy used by him must be later than that of 1812:—as neither the best edition (of 1803) nor another of 1816, now before us, contains many passages that he has translated:—all mere blemishes to the poem, savouring of prose, if not of dotage, and all of them new to us. Besides these increments, we noted many lines in which the sense of the best copies, if not mutilated by Voss's later hand, has been misrendered by the translator; but not having the certain reference at hand, we shall not accuse the latter on conjecture. There are cases, however, where it is inconceivable that Voss should have disturbed the original text, on which Mr. Cochrane may be arraigned on suspicion. We will cite but one:—the subject is, the important matter of the coffee-making in the woods. It stands in our editions—

*Carl verbittet den Kaffee sich gunz; er macht ihm nuw Wallung;*

literally—

Carl our coffee entirely declines, it does but inflame him.

Mr. Cochrane writes:—

Famously Charles will make it; for only to him will it bubble.

—An absurdity which cannot be laid upon Voss's shoulders.

In a poem like this, a single passage of some extent will better display its quality than any number of shorter extracts. We shall therefore take a fragment of the loveliest scene in the poem,—where the young betrothed in her maiden delight is coaxed by her friend Amelia into trying on her bridal finery, in the secret (as she supposes) of her chamber.—

Thus she addressed her, and smiling accepted the stool which her bridesmaid  
Graciously offered, and laid down gently her elegant beaver,  
Made of the best white felt, with a brown plush trimming  
around it.  
Quickly the frolicsome, youthful Amelia took out the pins  
which  
Fastened Louisa's nut-brown hair, which, flowing in  
ringlets,  
Over her shoulders fell, by the powder in vogue undis-  
figured;  
And stood bridesmaid-like, first smoothing her hair with  
attention,  
Using a tortoise-shell comb, and delighting to play with her  
ringlets;  
Braided it then, and arranged in the mode of the Grecian  
maidens,  
Just as Praxiteles once, and Phidias, goddesses sculptured;  
Or as our German Angelica paints at the present the Muses.  
Some loose tresses she left, which, priding themselves in  
their freedom,  
Back from her forehead rolled in an easy and natural  
manner.  
Round, on her lily-white neck, played gently a delicate  
ringlet;  
As if escaped; and before, upon both of her shoulders  
entwining,  
Wound two beautiful locks, low down on her bosom  
depending.  
After, she brought some sprigs of the myrtle which stood at  
the window,  
Whose luxuriant growth concealed one half of the table;  
Made of the myrtle a wreath young virgins becoming, and  
crowned thee.  
Worthy wert thou of the wreath, and the wreath of the  
gentle Louisa!  
Round it her ringlets were twined, and behind, by a ribbon  
were fastened.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Soon she let drop from her shoulders her warm, well-lined  
bombasin gown,

Fine olive-green, ornamented with cut-steel glittering  
buttons,  
Throwing it over the chair; then took from the hands of  
the bridesmaid  
Quickly her fine wedding-dress, with its trimming of mosses  
and roses,  
Simply yet gracefully plaited, displaying her natural figure:  
Not stuffed out with the conjuring pads, fair nature de-  
forming.  
Soon with Amelia's friendly assistance the gentle Louisa  
Slipped now into the gown, which, rustling, dropt to her  
ankles,  
Clear in the moonlight shining; and buckled it close at her  
bosom,  
Which with luxuriant youth full heaving resisted her  
efforts;  
But by the folds of a white gauze handkerchief gracefully  
covered.  
So in the sweet May nights full oft an aerial cloudlet  
Floats on the disk of the moon, the exterior circle con-  
cealing,  
Which in the nightingale thicket the wanderer stops to con-  
template.  
Now from the China rose which stood at the window, the  
bridesmaid,  
Bringing a sprig, upon which two flowers half-opened were  
hanging,  
Circled with leaflets and buds, on the breast of Louisa  
arranged it.  
Pressing her then in her arms, with affectionate look she  
began thus:

"O thou charming Louisa, as a slender, ethereal figure  
Mov'st thou about, as bewitching as if in the air thou wert  
floating!  
And how sweet is thy countenance rosy, and features  
angelic!  
Smiling with innocence! How these blue eyes sparkle!  
But, come now,  
Look thou at me; in the mirror I mean; be ashamed of  
thy beauty.  
Dearest, accept of this chain, still warm from Amelia's  
bosom,  
As a remembrance from me: my name in the front of the  
locket,  
Worked with my own hair stands, and plaited behind is a  
ringlet.  
That you may think of your friend when you wear it, when  
distance divides us."

It will be seen from this specimen that Mr. Cochrane is by no means the worst of our hexametrists nor of our German translators. In order to do such justice as is possible in this way, indeed, to any work of genius, especially to one so peculiar as the 'Luise,' there is required, as we have again and again to insist, a high measure of original poetic endowment,—which is evidently far above Mr. Cochrane's standard. But so long as the present understanding prevails that beginners and incapables who can create nothing of their own may be allowed to stand godfathers to the greatest in other languages,—it must be deemed a piece of good fortune when the office is fulfilled with any approximation whatever to success.

*Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and Others on the Mode of Editing the Writings of Washington.* By Jared Sparks.  
*Letter to Jared Sparks, Esq.; being a Rejoinder, &c.* By Lord Mahon. Murray.

IN our Gossip columns of last week we gave our readers some insight into the particulars of a literary dispute which has arisen between Lord Mahon and Mr. Jared Sparks relative to the manner in which the latter had dealt with the letters and papers submitted to him for his edition of the writings of Washington. Less for the sake of the immediate quarrel itself than for that of once more asserting our view of the principles which it involves—and which are of vital importance to the integrity of history,—we think it well here to treat the subject at somewhat greater length.

The question, in fact, has taken a shape more general and important from the way in which it has been handled. As Lord Mahon had charged three special offences [see *ante*, p. 920] on the editorial shoulders of Mr. Sparks, only one of which could be met with a distinct negative, it seemed necessary to the American writer to quit the special ground of defence to the indictment preferred against him, and go in search of reasons for maintaining—not that the facts were contrary to the charges but that the charges were not sustained by the law of the

case. With respect to Washington's letters and papers, he does not deny that he has altered and omitted very considerably; but he contends that what he has done in these respects has been done in conformity with the rules. The question, then, is—What are the rules? What are the limits of an editor's licence in dealing with the texts which come into his hands for publication? On this important point there are considerable differences of opinion between Mr. Sparks and Lord Mahon:—and for ourselves, we feel bound to differ from them both. It is the more necessary to look into this matter on account of the literary papers with which one of the parties to the controversy is already charged. Lord Mahon—as our readers know—is the literary executor of Sir Robert Peel and of the Duke of Wellington; and it is of considerable importance to recent and contemporary history, that no false theory of an editor's duty should interfere to injure the truth and completeness of the historic documents which it has become his duty to prepare and publish.

Mr. Jared Sparks—who, let it be fully acknowledged, edited Washington's papers on a system which, whether right or wrong, he avowed and described in the first volume of his work—is of opinion, that "it is the solemn duty" of an editor "to correct obvious slips of the pen, occasional inaccuracies of expression, and manifest faults of grammar, which the writer himself, if he could have revised his own manuscripts, would never for a moment have allowed to appear in print:—and to that extent Lord Mahon—whose charge against Mr. Sparks is for tamperings of a more serious kind—is willing to concede the duty,—or, at least, the right. But we suspect that most men of letters will consider this a very dangerous assumption of editorial authority; and we think that Lord Mahon is not sufficiently alive to the perils involved in the concession of such powers. A conscientious historian will not trust himself with so dangerous an exercise of responsibility. They who know the power of even a comma to alter the complexion of a sentence, will carefully refrain from even the slightest chance of miscolouring the original draft. The text of the historian will of course reflect his own reading of the documents on which it is based:—but the documents which are the final witnesses for or against him must when produced in their own name have no interpreters but themselves. Remembering the transforming value of a word, we must not have a single foreign word put into the mouths of the witnesses, even for the sake of euphony. Since a meaning may disappear at the conjuration of grammar, we cannot suffer the schoolmaster to interfere with the materials of history.—Even on lower grounds than the importance of keeping the evidence ungarbled, we cannot agree with Mr. Sparks or with Lord Mahon. We might be quite willing to receive Washington's final version, with corrections, of his own earlier writings,—though even in that case much that is characteristic, and even much that is true, must be lost. The thought of yesterday modified by the reflection of to-day is historically false. The exponents of passion—which is the modeller of action—subjected to the revision of the philosophic mood, lose their relation to the passion and their power of illustrating the action. Still, if there is to be correction, it must be only in the original handwriting. How is Mr. Sparks to discover what Washington would, or would not, have allowed to appear in print? At the time when he wrote, he would probably have left in his publication all the passion, heartiness, and vehemence,—at the end of a century, the sage of Mount Vernon would as probably have cancelled much, and altered more, before allowing his papers to go to press. Then, even if an editor



had a right to put himself in Washington's place, and strike out of his letters what he "would never have allowed to appear in print," which Washington must such editor personate,—the young general, in the thick of the fight, with the emotions of the scene upon him—in a word, the historical man,—or the abstract and imaginary sage poring coldly over the documents in which the story of a revolution is written nearly a hundred years after the events? Certainly the first, if either. What is wanted by the world—not only as a matter of integrity, but as a matter of interest—is, the story of the trials, the passion, the vicissitude of the time as they existed,—not as a person looking back to them may prefer that they should have occurred. Thus, for a chronological, if for no better, reason, Mr. Sparks cannot have been able to put himself in Washington's place—and he had therefore no right to change a word on that ground. Besides, what is gained by such alteration as Lord Mahon charges against the American Editor? To quote one or two examples.—

\* Where, for example, Washington in familiar correspondence mentions 'Old Put,' you have made him say 'General Putnam' (April 1, 1776); that where he speaks of a small sum as 'but a flea-bite at present,' you have substituted the words 'totally inadequate to our demands at this time' (November 20, 1775); that where, in the same letter, he complains of an incompetent secretary, and adds, 'I shall make a lame hand, therefore, to have two of this kidney,' you prefer to lean on the preceding paragraph that they cannot 'render that assistance which is expected of them.' \* You will not allow him, as he appears in your pages, to call Lord Dunmore 'that arch-traitor to the rights of humanity' (Dec. 15, 1775); or the English people 'a nation which seems to be lost to every sense of virtue, and to those feelings which distinguish a civilized people from the most barbarous savages' (Jan. 31, 1776). Again, where Washington really wrote that in the Carolinas, 'Mr. Martin's first attempt [through those universal instruments of tyranny, the Scotch] has met with its deserved success,' you leave out the passage within the brackets (April 1, 1776)."

The loss is here apparent. Some racy and idiomatic expressions, as full of character as they are redolent of the tent and of the strife in which the great actor was engrossed, are dropped out of the record of the day,—and some cold and commonplace paraphrases, without life or soul in them, are given, not as Mr. Sparks's emendations, but as Washington's own language.

Lord Mahon puts a case to Mr. Sparks.—  
"There is [he writes] a letter of Washington's, in which he complains that in an affair at Haerlem (Sept. 16, 1776) two brigades which he mentions had behaved ill—in fact, had run away. Now let us suppose that the first intelligence had proved inaccurate, and that these troops had really done their duty. Why, then, might not a later Editor argue on your principle, that Washington, were he alive, would have no other wish than to do justice to his soldiers—that he would have been eager to correct his false impressions—that his Editor is bound to bring his despatch to the same state as he would have brought it—that the change may be easily made (let us suppose) by half a word,—and that, therefore, instead of 'behaved ill,' we ought to see in print 'behaved well'!" In short, I would ask you, Sir, upon the principle which you seem to think the privilege of an Editor, what safe line for historic truth can possibly be drawn?"

The truth is, we repeat, that there is but one safe rule for an editor to adopt. If he is editing original papers—and publishing them as originals—he must re-produce them textually and literally. A low word often involves a trait of character. A mis-spelling or a slip in the grammar—if habitual, is a part of the writer's story—if not, is a comment on the text, which may serve, like the blot of a tear, to explain the circumstances under which it was written.—The historian, of course, is not fettered by the

same laws as the editor. He is bound to produce the substance of his documents, but in his own form, and according to his own interpretation. He may translate and paraphrase:—the editor must be exact and literal.

*Great Artists and Great Anatomists.* By R. Knox, M.D. Van Voorst.

*A Manual of Artistic Anatomy.* By Robert Knox, M.D. Renshaw.

Dr. Knox was formerly well known as a highly popular lecturer on Anatomy in one of the extra-academical schools connected with the University of Edinburgh. If he lectured as he writes, it may account for his popularity amongst young men entering on their professional career; since it is flattering to the vanity of the young to be told how their fathers have been led by the nose by great names, and what a rare opportunity they have of distinguishing themselves by the adoption of ideas altogether new in the world. This sort of appeal, however, retains its power only for a short time. The mature man finds out that he has been deceived:—and his warning to the rising generation may perhaps account for the fact of our meeting Dr. Knox so often now in literature, whom we used to hear of only as a lecturer. That he is a man of great ability, no one will deny who turns over these pages,—that he is a *pigunt*, vigorous writer will not be denied either:—but whoever reads a few pages of these works will feel that Dr. Knox is wrong-headed, if he be not even led to doubt the quality of the Doctor's heart. Dr. Knox's difference from the rest of mankind is something really overpowering. Not content with assaulting popular idols, and pouring the vials of his wrath over all that authority has established and the affections of mankind have rendered sacred,—he ascends to an ethnological point of view, and finds that the most highly civilized races of the present world are either lovers of disorder and confusion, or a grasping, calculating, commercial race,—the one and the other variety incapable of appreciating genius, especially such as that which the author supposes himself to possess. Dr. Knox, in fact, writes as a disappointed man; and so much that he says is evidently dictated by this spirit of disappointment, that his works can in no way be read as guides on the subjects which he professes to teach. His books are, nevertheless, amusing,—and few persons will begin without finishing them. Full of crotchets, prejudices and abuse,—here and there a startling truth is announced in the most vigorous language, whilst even the egotism of the writer becomes a source of interest.

To understand these books, it should be recollected that Dr. Knox is an ethnologist and a transcendental anatomist. His ethnological views are peculiar, and have been given to the world in his 'Races of Men.' They do not proceed on any of the ordinary principles of investigation in science,—but belong to the inspirational school. The Doctor abounds in assertions the proofs of which rest with himself alone. He is a believer in the permanent differences of races without troubling himself to inquire into the origin or causes of those differences. We believe he was a very good practical anatomist:—but he was the first in this country to adopt transcendental views on the subject. Dr. Knox has also a theory of beauty. Now, it is on these three pivots that all his works turn. One or other of these subjects is the prime centre around which the other two are constantly doing secondary duty. We shall not attempt to enter the lists with Dr. Knox for the purpose of controverting his views;—but will merely give a few specimens of the works before us by way of establishing our general remarks.

The lives of the great Anatomists as given in

the first work are made the vehicle for a series of attacks on the science of England. The anatomists chosen are, Baron Cuvier and Geoffroy St.-Hilaire. The first is thus introduced by the Doctor to his readers,—Man accidentally stumbles on the fossil remains of a former world.—

"To the uninquisitive, the utilitarian man, the man of to-day, these dead and marrowless bones are objects of no value, saving in as far perhaps as reduced to powder, they may again manure his fields. They teach him nothing: satisfied with what he has been told by the pedant, the ill-informed historian, what he gathers from fabulous tales of oriental myths, he conjectures, if he thinks at all, these bones to be vestiges of ancient history; what a history! the remains of animals which lived in the time of Cæsar, or it may be of Moses. Quarries were dug in the olden time; Mount Athos was tunneled by Xerxes; a canal connected the Nilotic waters for many centuries with the Red Sea; and the crust of the globe had been dissected by the metallurgist and engineer. Fossil remains had been seen by millions of men, ere Cuvier appeared. But man would not, or could not, see the truth. All things swam in the chaotic deluge of the Roman poet; shell-fish rested on the tops of mountains, and fishes took refuge amongst trees! The human mind, oppressed by conventionalism, was unequal to describe simply 'the anatomy of man.' At last appeared the man, gifted with the desire to know the unknown; the anatomist. To the quasi-philosophic men of his day, practitioners of medicine and surgery, profoundly ignorant of the structure of that animal they practised on, Bichat offered the 'Descriptive Anatomy of Man;' Cuvier went further. 'These bones, which you conjecture to have belonged to elephants and crocodiles, and horses and men, did not belong to any such animals. The exact anatomy of animals which now live teaches me, that, provided species are not convertible into each other (an hypothesis he mistook for a theory), these bones are the remains of an organic world which has ceased to be.' Suddenly, and as if by magic, the obscuring veil, the thick pall of ignorance, drops from before human sight; the mist disperses from hill and valley; a vast and wonderful land, redundant with life, exhibiting ever-varied, gigantic, and grotesque forms, is spread out to the gaze of the admiring observer. That observer was George Cuvier."

Cuvier, we are told, was not a Celt. "He was a native of Wurtemberg, a German in fact, and not a Frenchman in any sense of the term, save a political one." He appeared on the theatre of science at a happy moment.—

"Napoleon was as good as dead to the world. Louis the Fat and Gross festered and rotted in the Tuileries; the priests were gradually acquiring their lost influence. Still intellectual France was comparatively free, and Cuvier and Geoffroy, Humboldt and La Place, could still live and think. How different must have been the lot of Cuvier had fate cast his nativity in Britain; there he must have lived and died, 'alike to fortune and to fame unknown.' Poor, and therefore despised, what could the simple-minded pedagogue (for in his youth he was a tutor) have effected against Oxford, Cambridge, and the cliques of London? What part could he have played in the weekly farce at Somerset House? His anatomical labours and views held in the most sovereign contempt, as Hunter's were by the meanest country apothecary; sneered at by the metropolitan physician and surgeon; frowned down by the theologian, as dangerous and leading to scepticism, he must have quitted England, or turning his vast intellect to some profitable pursuit, and abandoning science for ever, taught mathematics to boys, chemistry to the apothecary's apprentice, or the anatomy of the parts of the body, concerned in surgical operations, to medical students. This was the state of England and of science in England during the greater part of Cuvier's career."

This is an average specimen of the Doctor's sledge-hammer style. Here is his conclusion and comment on the whole matter.—

"The history in fact of this great man is wrapped up in two lines; he first successfully applied descriptive anatomy to living zoology; by the same instru-

ment of research he revealed the history of the pristine world: the vast mine of a world's reputation was touched; then started fresh and furious, the mechanical, hard-headed, utilitarian confederacy: 'Follow Cuvier' was the cry, 'and in the chase we may chance to outstrip him: and when dead our partisans will declare that his mantle has fallen on us.'"

The life of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire supplies the text for a series of remarks on transcendental anatomy. We will not discuss here the limits of those principles which were held so loosely by Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, that they were nigh brought into utter contempt. Happily, they have been rescued and made the permanent possession of science by our own great countryman Owen. Dr. Knox holds them in the way in which they have been so damaging to science, and have brought so much odium upon their promulgators. We might almost put in Dr. Knox's claim to be the author of the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,'—so closely do his views correspond with those of the author of that volume. Surely, the anonymous writer of the 'Vestiges' penned the following passage.—

"It was the opinion of Geoffroy, as we have seen it was that of Cuvier, that there never had been but one creation. This, also, is my own opinion. I believe all animals to be descended from primitive forms of life, forming an integral part of the globe itself; and that the successive varieties of animals and plants which the dissection of the strata of the earth clearly sets forth, is due to the occurrence of geological epochs, of the power of which we cannot form any true conception. We know not then the causes of the specific and generic differences in animals, nor why such differences continue fixed for a period—the historic period, for example; they depend, no doubt, on secondary laws, which some future Newton may discover. For the greatest of all discoveries remains to be made; the causes, namely, the why, the wherefore of the varieties of living animals and plants which since the period when chaos disappeared and order commenced, have constantly decorated the earth, the air, and the waters. Was there ever a chaos? I doubt it; the dreams of Ovid and Milton may be poetry, but they are not science. As science proceeds, the links in the chain, or chains, of living beings are gradually being filled up. Already, De Blainville has overthrown the generic and specific characters of the ancient elephants, rhinoceros, mammoth, on which Cuvier prided himself so much. The transmutation theory is a stumbling-block in the way only of those who will not see the truth. Nature left no gaps in her grand scheme; the gaps referred to simply denote the narrow character of human knowledge. Unity of design implies in this instance unity of execution: if gaps appear, the time is not come for their being filled up. In the fulness of time all will be developed, and then, and not till then, if ever, can we comprehend the great scheme of creation."

Geoffroy accompanied Napoleon to Egypt;—and Dr. Knox is a great admirer of the latter. In his eyes, Bonaparte was not a vulgar conqueror, but a man of science. Here is an anecdote.—

"Already Cairo had become a centre of civilization and letters. There sat an Institute; at the quarters of the General-in-Chief was a matchless re-union of talent; there they could listen to the words of the first of men. Geoffroy had the happiness to be chosen as the companion of the future Emperor, in his excursions. It was in the gardens of Esbekiah, and again as he was about to quit Egypt, that, conversing with his staff, these memorable words escaped him; they were addressed to Monge, 'I find myself here, conqueror of Egypt, marching in the footsteps of Alexander; but I should have preferred following those of Newton.' But Monge replied, that Newton had exhausted the field of discovery in physics, leaving nothing to those who might follow. 'By no means,' was the remarkable reply of Napoleon; 'Newton dealt with masses of matter, and with their movements; I should have sought in the atoms for the laws by which worlds have been constructed.' Thus was his genius universal."

A sketch of the lives and labours of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael serve to explain Dr. Knox's view of Art,—or rather of the relation of Anatomy to Art. He thinks this whole subject has been misunderstood,—and endeavours by reference to the history of beauty to explain how this is. This theory we find nowhere in so many words. The Greeks understood it.—

"If there be one fact better established than another it is this, that during the authentic historic period of Greek art, the Greeks were wholly ignorant of anatomy. How it stood in the ages preceding we do not know, and yet it was most important to know this, for these immortal works were not carved during the historic period but prior to it. Homer lived and wrote before the historic period: his writings remain. Let us, for an instant, consider what they teach us in respect of the principles of art; not of manipulative art, but of that divine perception of the beautiful in nature, and in man, without a knowledge of which fine art does not exist. His divine genius led him to the discovery of the canon of beauty long before it had been chiselled in marble—he placed it in proportion—in form—and in the emblems of youth: in these it resides. The age of Phidias, it is true, is tolerably well known, and the Elgin Marbles are supposed or generally understood to have been chiselled by this great master, and his school. Even here there exists a something conjectural,—a defective evidence,—a something to fill up. But admitting that Phidias and his school sculptured these wonderful marbles, this does not bring us nearer the solution of the great question—who invented the Greek canon of beauty? Who discovered the absolutely beautiful and the perfect, and carved them in marble? This, after all, is the great question viewed historically; for the other, namely, the means by which that canon was attained, is, after all, a subordinate one, having reference to a difficulty through which genius could leap at once; for transcendent genius requires little or no instruction. It is the mind moderately gifted which benefits by that. The scientific men of forty centuries have failed to describe so accurately, so beautifully, so artistically as Homer did, the organic elements constituting the emblems of youth and beauty, and the waste and decay which these sustain by time and age. All these Homer understood better, and has described more truthfully than the scientific men of forty centuries. The first question may be decided by some future Gibbon or Niebuhr: the second I shall endeavour to solve."

—Dr. Knox is here, as in many other parts of his work, betrayed into an error by being determined to establish a theory. It is not the fact, that the immortal works of Grecian sculpture were carved prior to the historic period, and we know the history of most of the great artists of Greece.

The neglect of men of genius is a terrible theme with Dr. Knox.—

"At every Court there are men of rank and influence, devoid of all taste. They are the natural enemies of men of genius—genius which they hate and abhor. They well know that men of genius can never become courtiers, nor bend to titled mountebanks, carrying gold or silver sticks, walking backwards like apes and jugglers before one of their frail fellow-creatures; hence men of genius are hated by all such persons; oppressed, crushed down, and, if possible, destroyed, or treated with sovereign contempt, neglect, or silence, which amounts precisely to the same in the grand struggle of life. Angelo met with many of these, but he generally overcame them. To allude in an especial manner to any such persons serves merely to bestow an immortality, unenviable it is true, on names which, but for such occurrences, must have remained for ever unknown. In matters of this kind we need not go so far back as the days of Angelo; Shakespeare was absolutely unnoticed by the court and world of fashion of his day. Thus do courtiers, described by Montesquieu as men universally mean, servile, profligate, and selfish, sometimes succeed in despoiling a nation of its greatest minds. Whilst I now write, two figures have been set up at Southsea, under patronage of this kind, of

which it is not saying too much, that they would disgrace any civilized country in the world. What must foreigners think of us when they see such things?"

Although the ancients are alleged to have sculptured the most perfect forms without there being any evidence of their having studied anatomy,—Dr. Knox is much too good an anatomist, however strongly tempted by his opposition to the rest of mankind, to recommend that the artist should abandon this study. The following is his conclusion of the whole matter.—

"Learn anatomy by all means, but do not forget its object. When you draw a dissected limb be sure to sketch the living one beside it, that you may at once contrast them and note the differences. In drawing from the nude figure, contrast your sketch with the antique; you will find in it many defects. Never forget that perfection, the result of a high specialization of Nature's law of individuality, is rare; the opposite, that is, imperfection, the result of a tendency to unity of organization, is by far the more common. You will be chiefly called on to draw the draped figure: see that you place your drapery not on a machine but on a person of fine feeling. Fashion in dress is the trick of society, to substitute a conventionalism for beauty and fine forms; never sacrifice art at its shrine, but paint the person in what becomes him or her, regardless of the existing mode. The relation Anatomy holds to Art is to explain,—first, how far the shapes and figures of the inward structures modify the external forms of man and woman;—second, it informs the artist of the meaning of such forms;—third, it explains to him the laws of deformation; that is, of variety in external forms; the causes of these varieties, and the tendency to which they lead. As an artist he must represent them, no doubt; but in doing so let him wisely follow Nature rather in her intentions than her shortcomings, and return to the perfect or to its approximation, whenever time and circumstances permit him to do so."

The 'Manual of Artistic Anatomy' is intended to assist artists in carrying out these views; and although the work abounds with the Doctor's general failings, we can recommend it to the careful study of the artist. Dr. Knox has a true eye for the beautiful,—his anatomical descriptions are correct,—and much of his advice is sound, and likely to produce a beneficial effect on the mind of the young artist. We can give but one example from the Manual. It is from a section on the anatomy of the elbow-joint.—

"Vulgar, coarse-minded people often sit with their elbows on the table, and the forearm forcibly placed in the axis of the arm; this arises, not from their joints being differently made from those of others, but from the vulgarity of their minds prompting them to assume vulgar and low attitudes. It is the mind, not the body—the brain which is at fault, and not the joints; for the joints obey the tendons and muscles, and these again are regulated by the nerves and brain. To learn to avoid all ungainly movements and attitudes is the trick of the actor; when natural feeling is wanting, he acquires the artificial strut and swagger, that is to say, a theatrical manner. Most actors fall into this artistic manner, for an obvious reason. The very figure of such actors, though used by most artists, is highly objectionable. The student ought never to draw from such figures, nor study the attitudes of second-rate actors. To assist in forming his taste, I venture to recommend to him to improve his knowledge of what his own joints can do and what they cannot do. First comes truth, and next taste. Visit the Elgin Gallery in the Museum, look over the hundreds of figures which, of all sizes, decorated the frieze of the Parthenon, and you will not find amongst them a single theatrical or vulgar attitude. All is elegance and ease; all beauty and truth. The artist or artist, it is true, who carved these immortal figures knew nothing of the dead anatomy, be it so; but they had deeply studied and knew well the living anatomy, which you have but few opportunities of studying, and even if you had, it were well to know the reasons (and they are anatomical and physical, of course)



why such and such a joint cannot be made to assume an impossible attitude. The ancients knew as well as we do the fact that water can only rise to a certain height in a pump-well; but they knew not the cause. Herein then the modern world has the advantage; it has added science to matters of fact, changing empiricism into rational theory. It is by theory alone that the human mind can hope to make progress; by science alone that we, the young world, as we call ourselves, though in reality the old, can hope to surpass the comparatively young world of Homer and Phidias, of Amenoph and Brama, of Euclid and Euripides. Their powers of observation were at the least equal to ours; their love of truth, of the beautiful and the perfect, was equalled only by their capacity for perceiving these grand qualities in nature; their genius, their instinctive minds were no doubt greater than ours; their reasoning powers not inferior. But science was then in its infancy—science which tends to and hopes to explain all things, from the origin of life in this world to the formation of man. To explain what the ancients understood empirically, in other words, to apply science or theory to these, the divine remains of antiquity, to reconcile facts with theory, or theory with facts, is the main object of this work.

We are sorry to have had to find so much fault with Dr. Knox. We are sure he would find a public ever ready to listen to him, if he approached them as reasonable beings, and not as Saxon dolts and bores,—if he would freely admit the merits of his countrymen and contemporaries, though they may not be so tall as himself by some head and shoulders. Abuse never carries with it conviction; and if Dr. Knox would calmly reflect on his own career and productions, he would feel that he has lived in a house of a kind of glass that would not bear the return of such very large stones as he has been freely throwing at the houses of others.

*Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. V. J. R. Smith.

We are glad to see the Archaeological Society of Sussex proceeding with so much spirit and success. The volume before us, the fifth which they have issued, contains eighteen papers;—most of them comprising some information of interest not merely to local but to general antiquaries. No fewer than nine clergymen have sent contributions; and it is obvious that persons of their profession, resident in particular vicinities, have peculiar advantages, as regards not only the collection, but the application, of materials for communications of this nature. As long as they can refrain from mixing up matters of a controversial character, and are content to treat the topics that engage their attention in an antiquarian rather than a polemical spirit, their labours are likely to be especially serviceable. Such is the case with the contents of the volume in our hands. We do not find in it a single paper which, directly or incidentally, endeavours to enforce particular views on peculiar doctrines. We conclude, that the responsible editor, as in former instances, is Mr. Blaauw, the secretary; and the collection does credit to his judgment and discretion, as well as to his talents and learning.

We presume, that it was no part of the editor's duty to check or moderate the mistaken zeal which now and then attaches too much importance to trifles, or leads to the expression of admiration for what really and intrinsically does not deserve it. If this be an error, it is an error on the right side; and we should at all times be more willing to excuse the injudicious enthusiasm which over-estimates than the phlegmatic indifference which under-rates the advantages of any discovery. We make this remark in reference particularly to the article on some Antiquities lately discovered in St.

Olave's Church, Chichester; the writer of which seems in various places to have been carried away by the feelings under which he has written. We presume, that he is a young archaeologist and ecclesiologist; and although it is obvious that he has taken great pains with his subject, and has derived his information as well from observation as from reading, he has not been able to allay in some degree the warmth of his zeal by the exercise of his judgment. He begins his communication by saying, that his design is, only to place on record some objects of interest lately brought to light in St. Olave's Church; yet, the moment afterwards, we find him rushing out of his subject, and involving himself and his readers in a discussion on the moot question of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and gravely citing the author of the 'Pictorial History of England' as an authority. He sets out reasonably and coolly enough; but as he proceeds, he argues himself into stronger and stronger conviction as to the great age of the remains,—and when he comes to speak of certain ancient paintings on a wall, he can no longer control himself, but at once pronounces them "beautiful frescoes," though he is obliged to own, on the very next page, that he could hardly make out whether they represented men or women, while the cognizance of St. Peter could only just be identified.

We are far from meaning to hint, that the facts here brought forward were not well worth the attention bestowed on them. We admit them to be highly curious; but we wish to say a word or two which, without damping the ardour of discoverers, may induce them to pause a little before they pledge themselves to the grace and excellence of what is perhaps only rare and unexpected. It is but justice to the author of this paper, as a sort of counterpoise to what we have advanced, to quote what he states with laudable moderation regarding the finding of two Roman urns embedded in the wall of the church of St. Olave.

"One remarkable, and indeed unaccountable, discovery, made in this part of the building, remains to be stated. Two Roman urns, of plain character, were found imbedded in the wall above the arch of the east window. They were placed on their sides, with their mouths facing inwards towards the church; and there was some appearance of their having originally been open. For what purpose, or under what feeling, these urns were placed in this singular position, it is difficult to conjecture. The fact would seem to tally well with the supposition that this was an ancient ecclesiastical site. The ashes or relics of martyrs might have been enclosed in these receptacles in early times, and the vessels preserved when, at a later period, the wall was raised, and a new window inserted. Though, indeed, it is well deserving of consideration whether this curious discovery does not indicate a still more primitive origin than has been above claimed for the singular arch which occurs in the lower part of this wall. It has been conjectured, by more than one able antiquary, that the aperture in question might be no other than part of one of the ancient Roman columbaria. These were sepulchral buildings, having small apertures like pigeon-holes for the reception of urns. Such a one was discovered in the Appian Way, anno 1726, supposed to be that of Livia, the wife of Augustus. At what time, or under what idea, this sepulchral building, with its inurned remains, was adopted as part of the foundation of a Christian church, must be mere conjecture. It is also conceivable that the remains may have been those of martyrs—martyrs of the days of St. Alban (about A.D. 303) perhaps, and fellow-sufferers of his, in the days when Britain was still Roman."

We are not surprised that Mr. Blaauw's article, 'Passages of the Civil War in Sussex,' was only in part read at the meeting of the Society; for, in truth, however valuable it is a trifle too long for the place where it is printed. It occupies not far from a hundred pages; and we think that some portions derived from Burton's Diary

would have borne omission or abridgment. We have the less difficulty in pointing out this defect, because it is almost the only one that we can mention; and it seems to us that in a miscellany of this kind variety is so important, that it would sometimes be better to divide a contribution than to print it entire. In an historical narrative this end might be accomplished with great ease, because, of course, the subject must separate itself into periods.

The place of honour is assigned to Mr. M. A. Lower,—who writes on the descent of the house and property at Wiston, or Wistoneston, which went through many hands, including the three celebrated Shirleys. Regarding their romantic history the author might have said more; particularly as we have it upon such unquestionable authority, and as their popularity was so great that a play was written on their adventures even while they were living. Speaking of Sir Hugh, who may be deemed the founder of this family, Mr. Lower observes:—

"He attended John of Gaunt in his expedition into Guienne, and held the offices of Constable of Higham Ferrers Park, Constable of Donnington Castle, Grand Falconer of Ireland, &c. He was ever a staunch adherent of the Red Rose, and fell valourously fighting for his sovereign, Henry IV., at the memorable battle of Shrewsbury, July 20th, 1403. He was 'one of those four knights who, clad in the royal armour, successively encountered and fell under the victorious arm of the Earl of Douglas in single combat.' Prince Henry himself was the fourth of these champions."

—Surely this is a mistake, or we misunderstand the meaning of the passage? If Prince Henry were "the fourth of these champions," when did he "encounter and fall under the victorious arm of the Earl of Douglas" in single or in any other combat?

One of the most interesting papers in this volume relates to the disastrous fate of Cowdray House and its possessors,—and is by Sir S. D. Scott. The house was destroyed by fire near the end of the last century, a few days after its noble owner had been drowned in attempting to navigate the falls of the Rhine. The author of the paper tells us, that "it is difficult to say whence the name of Cowdray was derived." True, if we are to hunt for the etymology in all unlikely places;—but what will be said of its origin in the words *cow* and *dairy*, which we may safely adopt, without going back to Codric in Domesday Book, or to Cothray, part of the possessions of the chapter of Chichester. Cowdray was in the first instance only a *cow dairy*, however improved afterwards, and finally erected into a noble mansion by the Brownes, earls of Montague. It is in this way that the learned create difficulties which the unlearned have sometimes the pleasure of overcoming without difficulty.

The illustrations to this volume do not require particular notice. Some of them are facsimiles of old engravings:—such as the two representations by Dunstall of the temple near Chichester regarding which the Rev. Dr. Wellesley asks for explanation. We own, that they seem to us, on the score of merit as works of art, hardly to deserve notice,—but locally they perhaps have some interest. Other illustrations are original,—and as mere representations by the authors of accompanying papers do not challenge criticism. It is indisputable that this is the department in which antiquarian works, especially of a local character, require most improvement; and as the Sussex Archaeological Society is rich, we wish it would set the example by employing and paying competent artists. Some of the woodcuts in this volume are, however, as good as need be,—and wood engraving is admirably adapted to architectural subjects.

*A Taste of the Shoe for one "Slipperkin" (Zapatilla); with a Kick at his false Buscapié (Seek-foot): a Critico-Burlesque Pleasantry*—[*Zapatazo á Zapatilla, y á su falso Buscapié un Puntillazo, &c.*]. By Don B. J. Gallardo. Madrid, Viuda de Burgos; London, Baillière.

IN all surveys of foreign literature, distance must in some degree anticipate the effects of time. Where all is inevitably seen on a reduced scale, the attention seizes on those points only which claim a certain prominence:—while minor appearances, however attractive to parties close at hand, vanish by the law of proportion from the bird's-eye view of a remote field. The skirmishes and wranglings of a far-off world of letters it is especially profitless for foreign reporters to meddle with;—their business being rather to gather here and there some handfuls of sifted grain than to share in the dust and tumult of winnowing it,—or, least of all, to choke themselves with innutritious chaff.

To bestow a few words, however, on this present polemical trifle by Señor Gallardo, will hardly break the rule; for although the immediate aim of his pamphlet is to parry a thrust which belongs to the commonest passes of literary fencing, it is related by the original cause of quarrel to a subject of much greater interest:—the offence having been Don Bartolomé's heat in denouncing as an audacious forgery a composition passed off by his alleged assailant for the recovered work of an immortal hand,—‘The Buscapié,’ namely, published by Don Adolfo de Castro at Cadiz in 1848—as a genuine relic of Cervantes.

The *casus belli* thus giving a certain dignity to the strife, we shall briefly describe its present shape before proceeding to the author's remarks on the more generally interesting subject of the spurious ‘Buscapié.’

It is, in a few words, as follows,—according to the avowment of Don B. J. Gallardo. That ingenious gentleman forty years since (in 1811) edited a certain ‘Diccionario Critico-Burlesco,’ or series of alphabetical notices of native writers of epigram, satire, and other festive subjects; in which, among other selections, he cited an epigram by Salvador Jacinto Polo, an inconsiderable author of jocose verses,—by whom Sedano quotes a burlesque fable of Apollo and Daphne, and some epigrams, in the third volume of the ‘Parnaso Español,’—where, as also in Nicolas Antonio, a brief account of his life and works may be found. In Don Bartolomé's notice he was called “the ingenious Cordovese physician and poet, Polo de Medina.” He goes on to say, that after this passing note had existed, to the offence of no one, for some forty years, it fell out that Don Adolfo de Castro, wincing under the editor's assault on his false ‘Buscapié,’ and seeking an occasion of revenge, discovered, as he thought, a blot in this unimportant passage; and being already practised in counterfeiting the old writers, put forth certain ‘Letters from the other World,’—of which, No. I. professed to be written, from a place not to be named to ears polite, by one “Lupian Zapata (defunct) to the learned philologue Don Bartolomé José Gallardo (still alive).” Why this same Lupian Zapata should have been chosen as the correspondent from “the Stygian pool,” with the absurd date of “the 8th Ides of April, in the year of our redemption 1851,” is not very clear. We only know of one of that name; a certain Antonio Lupian Zapata, of Segorbe,—a voluminous scribbler, says Nicolas Antonio, whose histories of this world are in nowise to be believed. No very safe reporter this, one would think, of conversations from the other. However this may

be, Lupian writes to relate how, in the shades, he had met with Jacinto Polo, in clerical habit, and in fierce dudgeon against Don Bartolomé, for having termed him a *physician* and a *Cordovese*:—so fierce, indeed, that he had kept beneath his *soutane* for the last forty years a brace of enormous pebbles (*piedras descomunales*), to salute the offender withal whenever he should arrive in those parts. Against this sally by Zapata, or—(as a spurious Señor de Castro under his mask only deserves to bear a scornful diminutive)—*Zapatilla* (little shoe or slipper), our pamphleteer draws his pen, or puts forth his hand to administer the *bastinado* with the shoe (*Zapatazo*) promised in his title. The substance of the rejoinder is as thin as may be:—reducing itself simply to assertions that there is no real evidence of Polo having been a clerk,—that if clerk he were, this would not have forbidden his practising physic,—that the title “Cordovese,” as commonly understood, would merely regard his medical degree, as people say, “A graduate of Salamanca,” &c.,—that the ‘Diccionario’ had no need to give a full account of the author when merely quoting a few of his verses,—and that the editor knew as well as the “infernal” plaintiff the birthplace of the latter in Murcia. This is the sum of the reply; seasoned, however, with quips, proverbs, applied anecdotes, and satirical jeers not a few, all tending to unmask the modern Don Adolfo, and to confound him when stripped of his Zapata disguise. But jests and stories are alike insipid to foreign palates; and neither the matter in debate nor the persons engaged seem important enough to excite much emotion even in native circles.

We now come to the more interesting cause of this dispute.

The history of ‘The Buscapié’ (*squib*, or *search-foot*, as the title has been translated) is briefly this. Vicente de los Rios, in a ‘Life of Cervantes’ prefixed to the Academy edition of 1780, was the first to speak of an *anonymous pamphlet* which Cervantes himself was said, as our readers know, (on the authority of a certain contemporary Don Antonio Ruydiaz) to have published soon after the first part of Don Quixote had appeared in 1605,—for the purpose of attracting to that work the favour of the public, which had received it coldly. The “squib” was, by this account, a *jocose critique* on the ‘Don Quixote,’ insinuating that it contained a covert satire on many eminent persons; and the hint thus given had its effect in exciting public curiosity. The same Don Antonio went on to declare, in a letter preserved by De los Rios, that he had seen a copy of ‘The Buscapié,’ printed at Madrid; and that it purported to be written, not by Cervantes, but by some one who had at first neglected to read the ‘Don Quixote,’ but afterwards, having bought and admired it, resolved to make its contents and secret purpose known. This copy, then, as it was affirmed, in the hands of the Count de Salceda, but only lent to him, was never produced:—it exists for us only in the letter of the obscure writer above named.

This statement at the time found little credit. The pretended occasion of the pamphlet was disproved by the known fact that four editions of the ‘Don Quixote’ were called for by the public within a year from its first appearance. Other circumstances in the story were found suspicious. In short, the squib soon fell to the ground as an improbable invention.

In 1847, however, it was revived by the declaration of a young Andalusian, Don Adolfo de Castro, to the effect that he had found a *MS.* of ‘The Buscapié,’—followed by his publication, in 1848, of what he pretended to be the text of that work, with a copious body of his own annotations. On the first sight of this piece, it

was obvious that, whether genuine or not, it could not be the same that Ruydiaz professed to have seen. It was not anonymous, and it contained quite different matter:—a kind of dialogue, namely, related by Cervantes himself, with a conceited Bachelor, whom he finds one day on the Toledo road, thrown from a stubborn hack,—helps to rise, and afterwards discourses with on various books, ‘Don Quixote’ among others: the tenor of which romance, as exposing the follies of knight-errantry, Cervantes defends for awhile, amidst many impertinent interruptions from the Bachelor,—until a fight between the horse of the latter and the Poet's mule breaks up the conference. This conclusion is as visibly borrowed from the scene between Rosinante and the cattle of the Yanguesian carriers (‘Don Quixote,’ part I. cap. 15), as the whole interview with the Bachelor is suggested by the apologue in the preface to the ‘Persiles.’ The composition throughout is got up cleverly enough; but with too sedulous a repetition of Cervantine phrases, which Cervantes himself was of all men least likely to have committed:—and, in spite of the pains bestowed on text and notes, displays some blunders that could hardly have taken place in an original. For other details on this head the curious reader is referred to Mr. Ticknor's ‘History of Spanish Literature’; where an admirable summary of the whole case will be found, in the Appendix D, vol. iii.

The suspicion thus justified by internal evidence was strengthened by the improbable account of the De Castro *MS.* The editor says, it had been copied from an original *MS.* at Madrid, in 1606, for Agustín de Argote de Molina,—whom Mr. Ticknor proves to have died before 1600, leaving no surviving son. Next, it is traced, in the eighteenth century, to the possession of a literary Portuguese Duke de Lafões; whom we must suppose to have kept this treasure concealed at the very time when the Spanish Academy had stirred the question of such a work. And finally, before Don Adolfo seized on it, it had been, he says, in the hands of an Andalusian advocate, Don Pascual de Gandara, with whom, as with the Duke, it lay hidden throughout the more recent discussions of Navarrete and Clemencin on this very subject. It will be seen that the evidence, both internal and external, tendered by the editor is, as Mr. Ticknor says, “very suspicious and unsatisfactory.” It fails in every single point requiring support on the public view of the matter. We shall now turn to Don Bartolomé's view of the invention, taken, as it were, from behind the scenes.

On the first appearance of ‘El Buscapié’ in Spain, it found many believers; though competent judges, on *prima facie* grounds merely, at once conceived doubts of its authenticity. Abroad, it was less favourably received by those who take an interest in Castilian authors; and this difference in its fortunes within and beyond the Pyrenees confirms what has been observed before now, that the most judicious students of their elder literature are not always to be found among the mass of modern Spaniards. Don Bartolomé warmly declares that it is a disgrace to them that the first public denunciation of the trick should have appeared in a foreign print (the *Presse* of July 9, 1848); and wishes to prove that he, at least, saw through the cheat from the beginning, by now printing a series of letters, addressed to many well-known names, commencing as early as February, 1848,—in which he treats the work as an imposture, and entertains himself by laughing at it. That he had more than purely critical grounds for his incredulity, appears from the sequel.

With Señor de Castro, it seems, Don Bartolomé was already pretty well acquainted;—



and he describes his capacity and attainments in much less favourable terms than are used by Mr. Ticknor,—who praises his “lively talent and remarkable familiarity with the literature of the period when Cervantes lived,” and calls his notes “very learned.” By Don Bartolomé he is treated as “a well-dressed young man of good air,” wholly destitute of sound learning, but “much addicted to the reading of the ancient (Spanish) works of amusement,” of which he has “an immense farrago of scraps and fragments jumbled together in his brain,” but neither judgment nor taste enough to arrange these undigested materials,—so that “his head is like an old clothes shop, or a tailor’s hell.” He allows, indeed, that “the main stock of his reading, and his proper forte, is History”; but adds, that his use of the Poets has merely “taught him to improve” a native gift of—what, for civility’s sake, we shall translate—*invention*. He was residing at Cadiz—as also was Don Bartolomé—when the following occurrence, to which the latter traces the origin of the *Buscapié*, took place.—

In Cadiz, in the year 1844, among several men of letters, conversing on various topics of elegant literature, this Adolfo de Castro being present, the discourse turned on “*El Buscapié*”; and Don Bartolomé Gallardo maintained that no such work had ever existed, nor had any cause to exist [the supposed cause being, as we have seen, the ill reception of the first part of *Don Quixote*]; that this notion, besides being the absurd fancy of some addle-head, was also of very recent date; and that, in order to mystify the dolts and dupes who swallow and circulate such literary rubbish, he had himself at times felt tempted to *forge a Buscapié*, counterfeiting so and so (and he gave on the spot some examples of the manner of mimicking) the style of Cervantes. This done, the joke would be to make it public; and when the simpletons were most completely caught with his *Buscapié*, to unmask himself, and openly declare that it was all a mere farce. To this we owe the supposititious *Buscapié* of Cervantes.

Pursuing this alleged plagiarism, elsewhere he says,—“In the body of ‘*The Buscapié*’ there are passages of which beyond any doubt whatever I have furnished the stuff.”—and he mentions two or three passages from obscure authors which he declares had been cited by him in conversations with Don Adolfo at Cadiz, that could have been suggested by no one else, and that now appear in the false Cervantes. That this is more than a random charge, Don Bartolomé thinks proved by the fact that more than one of the pieces alluded to existed only (in MS.) in his own collection, afterwards destroyed by fire in Seville,—and therefore could have been by him only conveyed to Don Adolfo’s knowledge.

He concludes with a challenge to Don Adolfo to produce the MS., and submit it to the inspection of competent judges:—obviously the first thing that an honest editor in such a case would hasten to do. Hitherto the document has been kept in the background; although it seems that a glimpse of it was obtained, once upon a time, by “a learned member of the Academy of History,” who has assured Don Bartolomé that “the copy is a coarse and clumsy forgery, got up without skill, and devoid of even a show of genuineness.”

These and other particulars belonging to the personal history of the supposed—we may almost say convicted—forgery, are worth preserving, as supplying evidence to character in the case, which had already been pretty well made out on its literary side. The dispute between Señor Gallardo and his antagonist under the mask of Zapata will soon be forgotten, even in Madrid; but Señor De Castro expects that his name in connexion with Cervantes shall be longer remembered,—with what kind of credit

to himself we shall not determine. The commission of sacrilege on a hallowed monument has immortalized the obscure before now; and the genius of Cervantes so well deserves this character, that a certain fame would be insured to any one who could actually leave his mark upon it. Should this be refused to the clever author of “*El Buscapié*,” it will be because his dart has proved *sine ictu*:—a bolt so weak that it fell short of its aim, and could be supposed to have touched the mantle of Cervantes only by those who had virtually lost sight of him beforehand.

*Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the Expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.* By P. M. Roget, M.D. Longman & Co.

As far back as the year 1805 Dr. Roget conceived, and partially carried out, the idea which he has completely developed in the volume before us. The preparation of this volume has fully occupied him for the last three or four years. Having derived frequent and valuable assistance from a classified list of words which he drew up for his own private use, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Royal Society to put the public in possession of similar advantages on a larger scale. To some his labour may appear superfluous,—as merely furnishing a supply of words which are useless to one who is deficient in ideas, and which will always be forthcoming without any external aid when ideas are abundant. But it is undeniable that many, either from natural constitution of mind or from want of practice, at times experience a difficulty in hitting on suitable phraseology to express their meaning; and few are so highly favoured as never to be at a loss for a word or a phrase. To have such a copious and well-arranged store as Dr. Roget’s “*Thesaurus*” ready at hand, will be a convenience, as he himself found it was to himself. But another question is, whether it is not better to be able to dispense with foreign assistance,—and if so, whether the frequent recurrence to a work of this kind is not calculated to interfere with so desirable an end. It is only by a constant exercise of the suggestive faculty that it can be so invigorated as to remove altogether the difficulty of recalling the right word at the right time. On this account the use of a gradus is often forbidden to those who are learning the art of versification. An attentive study of classical authors is considered the only sound method of acquiring a *copia verborum*, and incessant practice the only means of attaining to a facility in using it when acquired. A crutch may be useful enough to a lame man, but the sooner he can do without it the better. Artificial support is but a poor substitute for natural strength,—and it becomes positively injurious when it is made to stand in the way of that active exertion which is essential to the increase of strength.

Whatever may be thought, however, of the general aim of Dr. Roget’s work, there can be no doubt as to the ability of its execution. The introduction contains some very just remarks, from which we are tempted to extract the following.—

“It is of the utmost consequence that strict accuracy should regulate our use of language, and that every one should acquire the power and the habit of expressing his thoughts with perspicuity and correctness. Few, indeed, can appreciate the real extent and importance of that influence which language has always exercised on human affairs, or can be aware how often these are determined by causes much slighter than are apparent to a superficial observer.

False logic, disguised under specious phraseology, too often gains the assent of the unthinking multitude, disseminating far and wide the seeds of prejudice and error. Truths pass current, and wear the semblance of profound wisdom, when dressed up in the tinsel garb of antithetical phrases, or set off by an imposing pomp of paradox. By a confused jargon of involved and mystical sentences, the imagination is easily inveigled into a transcendental region of clouds, and the understanding beguiled into the belief that it is acquiring knowledge and approaching truth. A misapplied or misapprehended term is sufficient to give rise to fierce and interminable disputes; a misnomer has turned the tide of popular opinion; a verbal sophism has decided a party question; an artful watchword, thrown among combustible materials, has kindled the flames of deadly warfare, and changed the destiny of an empire.”

The grand distinction between this *Thesaurus* and an ordinary dictionary is, that the words are here arranged, not in alphabetical order, but, under various heads and subdivisions according to their meaning. In classifying them Dr. Roget has imitated the methods adopted in Botany and in Natural History. He has made six grand classes, under which he has comprised various minor divisions—which are all numbered, for convenient reference—corresponding to the groups, orders, genera, and species of the above sciences.—

1. The first of these classes comprehends ideas derived from the more general and ABSTRACT RELATIONS among things, such as *Existence, Resemblance, Quantity, Order, Number, Time, Power*. 2. The second class refers to SPACE and its various relations, including *Motion*, or change of place. 3. The third class includes all ideas that relate to the MATERIAL WORLD; namely, the *Properties of Matter*, such as *Solidity, Fluidity, Heat, Sound, Light*, and the *Phenomena* they present, as well as the simple *Perceptions* to which they give rise. 4. The fourth class embraces all ideas of phenomena relating to the INTELLECT and its operations; comprising the *Acquisition, the Retention, and the Communication of Ideas*. 5. The fifth class includes the ideas derived from the exercise of VOLITION; embracing the phenomena and results of our *Voluntary and Active Powers*; such as *Choice, Intention, Utility, Action, Antagonism, Authority, Compact, Property, &c.* 6. The sixth, and last class, comprehends all ideas derived from the operation of our SENTIENT AND MORAL POWERS; including our *Feelings, Emotions, Passions, and Moral and Religious Sentiments*.

Should the reader have any difficulty in finding a word by means of the tabular Synopsis at the beginning, the Alphabetical Index at the end will at once relieve him from embarrassment. Besides single words, Dr. Roget has collected a considerable number of phrases in frequent use, including many from foreign languages. In order to furnish dramatists with an abundance of expressions suitable to every variety of character, he has included some of rare occurrence in good authors or in good society. We are inclined to think that he has carried this a little too far. Such words as *accubation, supination, resupination, subterrene, pronation, interdigitation, decurtation, co-arctation, lamellar*, and many others, might as well have been omitted. After Dr. Roget’s strong condemnation of the practice of coining words and phrases which are not wanted, and his professed exclusion of obsolete expressions, we did not expect to meet with these. Their introduction is all the more mysterious, because the writer expresses a hope that his work may answer a purpose beyond that for which it was especially prepared, by serving as a standard from which posterity may learn the present state of our language.

Many English words exist in pairs,—the ideas which they are used to denote being contrary to each other, or in some other way correlative.

These are here arranged in parallel columns,—as in the following instance, which may be taken as a specimen of the general character of the book.—

*“Objects of Volition.”*

“Good, benefit, advantage, service, interest, weal, boot, gain, profit, good-turn, blessing, *tanti*; be-hoof, be-half.”

“Luck, piece of luck, windfall, godsend, bonus, *bonanza*, prize.”

“Cause of good, *see* Utility, Goodness, and Remedy.”

“*Adv.* Aright, well.”

“In behalf of, in favour of.”

“EVIL, harm, injury, wrong, scath, curse, detriment, hurt, damage, dis-service, ill-turn, bale, grievance, prejudice, loss, mis-chief, disadvantage, draw-back, trouble, annoyance, nuisance, molestation, oppression, persecution, plague, corruption.”

“Blow, bruise, scratch, wound, mutilation, outrage, spoliation, plunder, pillage, rapine, destruction, dilapidation, havoc, ravage, devastation, in-road, sweep, sack, foray, desolation, *razzia*, dragonade.”

“Misfortune, mishap, woe, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, downfall, ruin, prostration, curse, wrack, blight, blast; Pandora's box.”

“Cause of evil, *see* Bane.”

“Production of evil.”

“*Adv.* Amiss, wrong, evil.”

We have noticed a few typographical errors:—such as, to “*sheer*,” “*traditur dies die*,” and “*tangere alcus*.”

*Life and Times of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan; with a Preliminary Sketch of the History of Italy.* By Wm. Pollard Urquhart, Esq. 2 vols. Blackwood.

Mr. Urquhart seems to be aware that some apology is needed for adding a new amplification of a single chapter in Italian annals to the extant waste of writing in this department. He indicates two reasons for his choice: first, that the history of a country such as Italy was in the Middle Ages, is best studied in connexion with the biography of some principal character of the time; and, secondly, that Francesco Sforza, in virtue of the qualities and means by which he rose to a throne from the tent of a mercenary, is of all such characters the most apt to illustrate the circumstances of his age. Both these reasons may be allowed, without prejudice to a conjecture that there were in the background others more decisive;—the desire, namely, in the first place, above all, to make a book—the discovery that it is more easy to copy than to compress: and the fact that Italian affairs, the records of which afford such plentiful materials for book-making, enjoy a kind of prescriptive right to be detailed and commented upon, that would be refused to mere iteration in any other field of history. Thus fortified, he has repaired to Muratori's great collection; where Cribellius and Simoneta stand waiting to be transcribed; and with these for his main supporters, with such aids as Macchiavelli and the Annals of Muratori afford, has contrived to spread his hero's name over the greater part of two octavo volumes. We say the greater part only, because Mr. Urquhart, like every other writer who now enters this field, has thought it proper to prepare the way by a ‘Sketch of the History of Italy,’ commencing with the subversion of the Roman Empire, which fills nearly half of Vol. I. Of such preliminary essays this is at least the fourth or fifth that we have seen within the last two or three years,—all going over nearly the same ground. On the loss of time, by both readers and writers, and in the disturbance of just proportion involved in thus treating history piecemeal, we shall not here insist; as it would be merely to repeat what was said not

long since in our review of Dennistoun's ‘Dukes of Urbino’ [*Athen.* No. 1224].

In his preliminary chapters, Mr. Urquhart traces the causes of Italian discord and the vices that have made her inapt for liberty or self-defence, with sounder moral perceptions than appear in many of those who have preceded him in the same way. He starts, indeed, from one position, which is visibly infirm; by assuming disunion in the peninsula as a natural consequence of its physical geography. The answer to this is patent in Roman history. No doubt the several provinces were even then marked and separated by individual differences,—as are Wales and East Lothian in Great Britain, Gascony and Auvergne in France;—but in order to prove the hypothesis, these discrepancies and severances should have rendered it impossible for them to exist together for generations as members of a common political system. The structure of the land, no doubt, aided the operation of other causes of strife and isolation when these began to act; but the experience of earlier ages denies that its influence alone could produce them.

The real canker at the root of Italian society, the cause which—far more than her “fatal dower of beauty”—brought her through intestine discord to a servile condition,—the disease, without an effectual cure of which no hope of her recovery, now or ever, can be justly entertained,—was apparent even in the dawn of her most prosperous day. After the death of Frederick the Second the republics had no longer—if ever they had—any cause to fear imperial tyranny; the feudal power of the nobles was broken; the cities grew rapidly in wealth and power. But the conservative virtues were wanting. Lying and luxury were already national vices; religion domineered at Rome as a monstrous imposture. In this state of things, “the intoxication of prosperity,” says Mr. Urquhart, “was followed by its usual results.”

“The sons of the victors of Legnano degenerated more rapidly, even, than the descendants of those who had stained with Punic blood the waters of the Mediterranean. Their fate should be pregnant with instruction to all who maintain that a Government has to attend only to the material prosperity of a nation; and that it may leave morality to take care of itself. If the former be attained, it certainly cannot continue without the latter. The Italian republics fell, because they had not derived either from philosophy or religion sufficient virtue to stand their premature prosperity.”

How rapidly the poison wrought its inevitable effects was seen by the state to which matters had come before the close of the fourteenth century. The “republics,” Venice excepted, had either fallen into the hands of petty tyrants, or were ravaged by the hate of rival factions, willing at any moment to sacrifice their country for the price of revenge on their domestic opponents. Cruelty and guile had taken possession of all public affairs, nor of these only. No man could trust a neighbour who might gain advantage by injuring him:—the most solemn oaths—the nearest kindred, afforded no security. These evils were aggravated by an ever-growing lust for ease, pleasure and ostentatious display. As the use of arms grew odious to an effeminate and wealthy people, they fell into the habit of hiring mercenaries for their wars. In this way soldiering became a trade; and the perfidious and fickle politics of a country divided among many little powers ever at strife with each other, and constantly shifting their enmities and alliances,—all acting on a system in which honour and faith were openly contemned,—rendered this trade at once the most peculiar in its features, and the most apt to destroy any surviving elements of good left in society, that has ever been witnessed in the profession of arms. War—as

it was called—ceased to be dangerous to any but the unarmed citizens: with the hiring soldiery it was a mere game of dexterity, in which neither side wished to push a success beyond a certain point. Battles were fought and lost in which the killed and wounded might be counted by units,—and these only “stified by falling in their heavy armour”; the leader's camp was a school of treachery as well as of military stratagem: at every stage of a campaign he had as much to fear from the treason of his own captains as from the manoeuvres of his opponent in the field. Such was the school in which Francesco Sforza, son of the base-born partisan, Sforza Attendolo, learned the arts which, with extraordinary fortune and great talents, placed him, at last, on the Ducal throne of Milan.

That the detail of every stage of this process can be pleasing to the moral sense is, of course, out of the question. Nor does it appear that much can be gained by dwelling minutely on each separate move in the long play of cunning, dissimulation, and vigilant selfishness by which the great stake was won at last. The minutiae with which Mr. Urquhart has filled his pages add nothing essential to the total effect of what history has already told of the character and times of Francesco Sforza. It is, indeed, obvious to the most summary view of his successful career in such a scene as we have described, that he must have been distinguished among those of his trade by a high degree of every quality which it demanded,—that he was remarkable above all for boldness ruled by caution,—for skill in every military art of his time, and in every trick of political intrigue,—that he was supple, patient, plausible, acute, and impenetrable,—and that no kind of conscientious or humane feeling impeded the exercise of his thriving qualities. History has never yet reproached him with being worse than his fellows in any of the vices of the day,—nor does it load his memory with the charge of loving cruelty or treason for its own sake. More than this will not be discovered in his favour by the closest study of his present biographer. It would be difficult, indeed, to choose a hero more utterly wanting in heroic qualities.

Nor do we find that any new information, either on the springs of policy, or on the civil and moral state of the people, is gained by Mr. Urquhart's minute development of every fibre in the dark mass of unblushing treachery, mean ambition, local rancour, and jealous cowardice, which covered this hot-bed of Italian decay:—of the servile vices at home which prepared her for the servitude which soon afterwards reached her from abroad. The transgression and the doom have long been written in letters of fire on the black pages of her annals, for all who have eyes to read:—and those who cannot understand the lesson there traced will gain no clearer insight by being painfully led round each petty circle of treason, perjury, and baseness, starting from the various centres of intrigue which studded the Peninsula, and through which the wily *condottiere* alternately fought and edged his way to a sceptre. It is grievous to follow every act of a drama in which no single incident is noble, no single character such as good men can admire:—when the only reward of the effort is a conviction already impressed as deeply as it can be on every intelligent mind conversant with the subject. In no respect does Mr. Urquhart bring us nearer than heretofore to the times of Sforza. No doubtful question of the least consequence is explained; we are not even led into a close personal acquaintance with Sforza himself. The original biographer, like many Italians of his class, has done his work as a mere rhetorician, intent on writing a formal panegyric, uncon-



scious of those aspects of his patron's life and conduct that might now possess some human interest.

Among the few incidents which bring us for a moment into something like contact with real life, is one which occurred during Sforza's blockade of Milan, shortly before it surrendered to his arms. It gives at the same time a striking glimpse of the vulpine acuteness of the soldier; and may also be cited as a fair example of Mr. Urquhart's narrative style,—which, although sometimes disfigured by vulgarisms, is generally correct and rapid. The Milanese republicans, supported by the mob, after long keeping Sforza at bay, were reduced to extremity,—and by the help of the Venetians, who had hitherto pretended to act in alliance with Sforza, but now were resolved to betray him, overtures of peace were brought forward. Meanwhile,—

"Sforza received information that the Venetians were concentrating a considerable force behind the Adda. This, of course, convinced him that they were sincere in their intention of joining the Milanese, should he continue the war. This he was resolved to do; but as he was no match, unaided, for their combined armies, he scrupled not for a time to conceal his intentions by means of double-dealing of the same sort as that which they had adopted towards him. He therefore granted a truce of twenty days to the Milanese; and he sent his brother Alexander once more, to make a semblance of treating with the Venetians; though he secretly forbade him to be a party to any arrangements which should exclude him from Milan. At the same time, he despatched another message to Cosmo de' Medici and the Florentines, begging them to assist him. As this armistice was granted at the sowing time, he was secretly in hopes that the Milanese would use as seed a considerable quantity of the grain that they had laid up in their city,—an act which would serve him even more effectually than the continuation of the blockade. Nor was he mistaken. When the Venetian ambassadors first made their appearance in Milan, the unfortunate inhabitants thought their troubles were at an end, and made token of their joy by the lighting of bonfires, the sounding of bells, and the discharging of cannons. And when the enemy [Sforza] had retired to Culturano, and had granted them a truce for twenty days, they thought that these acts must have been done in anticipation of a general peace; for they little dreamed that he would have the audacity to oppose himself single-handed against them and the Venetians. So, instead of availing themselves of this respite to bring more provisions into the city, they brought their grain out of it into the country, hoping that they would once more be allowed to reap their harvests in peace. Nor did they continue to keep their fortifications in order as before. The Venetians also were so far deceived as to discontinue the concentration of their forces behind the Adda. At this time he was engaged in negotiations with the Milanese governor at Treviso, which commanded a pass over the Adda, and from him he exacted a promise not to let the Venetians cross to join the Milanese."

In this short paragraph will be found an epitome of the whole story:—deception and calculated breach of faith on all hands; officers "negotiating" with the enemy to betray their employers; war carried on more by policy than by force; and the "unfortunate inhabitants" chief sufferers in all. We wish Mr. Urquhart a more grateful subject for his next literary labour,—and a better though more laborious office than that of compiling details which will add little to the instruction of the studious, and cannot be said to promise much enjoyment to the idle reader.

*Tracts on British Topography, History, Di-  
lects, &c. J. G. Bell.*

THE merit, and the success, of this undertaking must depend mainly on the choice of the subjects reprinted or printed. If that choice be bad, of course Mr. Bell will not

satisfy his subscribers (to the public he does not appeal),—and his attempt must follow the fate of the late Percy Society, and for the same cause. It appears, that he has already issued fifteen specimens,—of which five are before us. Two or three of these five are not exactly what they should be, from want of judgment in the selection. It is well known, that there exist many thousand small popular publications of the days of Elizabeth, James, and Charles (to go no further back, and not counting on the rubbish of the Restoration), which well deserve the attention of philologists and men of letters,—besides claiming the notice of all who are interested in matters relating to the habits, manners, opinions, and peculiarities of our forefathers. Therefore, the editor, whoever he may be, has a wide field to wander over,—and it is his own fault if he does not adopt what will be acceptable. What we have said will show that we wish well to the undertaking;—and wishing well to it, we are desirous of making a very few remarks on each of the tracts in our hands, and stating why we approve or disapprove of the choice that has been made.

The outset, No. 1, is, we think, peculiarly unfortunate. It professes to consist of two tales in the Tyne dialect, as related by the late Thomas Bewick. We have every respect for the great improver of wood-cutting in our day; but we cannot perceive the worth of such narratives—not of wood-cutters, or cutters of wood—but of the diggers and delvers for coal in the county of Northumberland. The dialect must be uncouth even to most residents in that part of the kingdom,—and it is absolutely unintelligible elsewhere. Why it should now have been put in print at all, we are at a loss to find out.

The second tract belongs to the period of the Civil Wars. It relates to the taking of Gateshead Hill, and the blocking up of Newcastle in 1644. It belongs to a class of publications always untrustworthy,—and it does not add a single particle to our knowledge of the events of the time. Here, again, we have to complain of bad selection.

Such is not the case with the curious trial of an old woman of Craven for witchcraft, in the year 1612:—her name was Jannet Preston. She was convicted before Baron Altham and Sir Edward Bromley,—and subsequently executed. The whole process shows the ridiculous evidence that was deemed sufficient in the reign of James the First to deprive a poor helpless creature of life, even when that evidence was taken in the presence of two accomplished men and excellent lawyers. The Judges gravely stated to the jury, that in cases of this kind, relating to deeds of darkness in which the Evil One was an important agent, they could not expect such direct and satisfactory testimony as in other cases:—nevertheless, to the credit of the jury be it told, they could not agree upon a verdict of guilty until they had spent nearly a whole day in considering the facts. Our readers will be aware that this is only a single specimen out of a large collection of remarkable trials for witchcraft, and murder by witchcraft, that might be produced. Such proceedings serve to establish the truth, that ignorance and learning, both in a high degree, can co-exist in the same minds. Bacon was a believer in witchcraft.

To the fourth tract, also, there can be no valid objection. It is a ballad with the initials "M. P." at the end of it,—no doubt by Martin Parker, the prolific penny-history penner and rhymers, of the time of Charles the First and somewhat later. We ought to have been told so on the face of the reprint from the original of 1635; but we have neither that nor any other information given, though some of Mr. Bell's readers may be in want of it. We

do not ask for elaborate prefaces to literary trifles,—but most of them require some little illustration. The subject of this is in a manner historical;—being, the installation of the Earl of Northumberland, of that day, as Knight of the Garter; and it affords several singular pictures of what was done on the occasion. At the end of the first part (it is, as usual, divided, for the sake of appearing to give enough for the penny for which such productions were sold), it appears that the feast was given in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street,—perhaps in the theatre so called.—

The common eyes were dazzled  
with wonder to behold  
The lustre of apparel rich,  
all silver, pearl, and gold,  
Which on brave couriers mounted  
did glister through the Strand,  
To blaze the praise  
Of great Northumberland.

But ere that I proceeded  
this progress to report,  
I should have mentioned the feast  
made at Salisbury Court:  
Almost five hundred dishes  
did on the table stand,  
To raise the praise  
Of great Northumberland.

—Such pieces as these are remarkable popular relics, and deserve preservation.

The compilers of provincial glossaries commit an absurd mistake when they insert in their alphabetical lists words which are current all over England, and represent them as peculiar to some particular county. Such is the objection to the 'Glossary of Provincial Words used in Berkshire,' which constitutes the fifth of Mr. Bell's tracts, as they have reached us. At least half the words introduced do not belong to Berkshire any more than to Shropshire or Sussex. Such terms as bavin, bullock, clamber, flout, gawky, housen, pluck, pucker, shaw, sprack, tart, twit, want, and many more, are good Saxon English, and to be found in almost every common dictionary. When the compiler gives us terms that are heard only in Berkshire—such as barleyvoiles, cluttery, dackey, grammarnaered, haggad, shewell, tallet, yelpingale, &c.—we are obliged to him; but all these would occupy small space,—not enough for even one of Mr. Bell's tracts. The longest of these extends to only twenty pages,—and the shortest, when eked out with new title and dedication, to only ten. This circumstance reminds us to notice Mr. Bell's terms of subscription;—one guinea per annum for small-paper copies, and twice as much for large. How many tracts he intends to afford for the money we know not; but he might easily furnish from twenty to forty in the year, and yet, with a good list of subscribers, realize a considerable profit. We hope that when he has a little reformed his method of fixing upon subjects worthy of notice, he will meet with proportionate encouragement.

#### Criminal Statistics of 1851.

THE Criminal Tables for the past year, which have just been published, afford pleasing evidence that the decrease of crime, as compared with the amount ten years ago, continues to be maintained. For although the slight increase of 4.2 per cent. marks the returns of 1851 as compared with those of 1850, the increase of population may be most fairly adduced as a satisfactory cause for this increase. The commitments during the last ten years stand thus:—

1842	31,309	1847	28,833
1843	29,591	1848	30,349
1844	26,542	1849	27,816
1845	24,303	1850	26,813
1846	25,107	1851	27,960

Total ..... 136,852

Total ..... 141,771

The increase of 4.2 per cent. during the past year.

has not been confined to any particular localities. It extends generally over England and Wales,—including all the chief agricultural, and the largest manufacturing and commercial counties. In 1841 the commitments were in the proportion of 1 in every 573 of the population,—while, according to the last census returns, the proportion in 1851 is reduced to 1 in 641. Between these two periods the population increased 12·6 per cent., while the commitments remained as nearly as possible stationary,—their increase amounting only to a fraction per cent. But the relative progress of population and crime has been very different in different parts of England. In the large manufacturing districts where the working classes during the past year have been steadily employed, the proportion of commitments to the population has signally decreased. Thus, in Yorkshire and Lancashire the population during the last ten years has increased 18·2 per cent., while the commitments have simultaneously decreased 4·3 per cent. In Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, where, mixed with a considerable agricultural population, the chief silk, lace, and other textile fabrics are produced, the proportion of the commitments decreased from 1 in 579 to 1 in 633—the population having increased 7 per cent. while the commitments decreased 2 per cent. In Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, the seat of the chief manufactures in hardware, pottery, and glass, the commitments decreased from 1 in 435 of the population to 1 in 552,—the population having increased 20·4 per cent., and the commitments decreased 5 per cent.

In the more purely agricultural counties the progress is slower, and the results less favourable. In the eastern district, comprising Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln, the proportion of the commitments to the population has increased from 1 in 669 to 1 in 604,—the increase of the population being 6·8 per cent., and of the commitments 18·4 per cent. Of the seven chief Midland agricultural counties, Cambridge, Northampton, Bedford, Hertford, Oxford, Bucks, and Berks, the proportion of commitments has decreased from 1 in 572, to 1 in 620, the increase of the population being 10·3 per cent., and of the commitments 1·8 per cent. only. In the counties in the south and south-west, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, the results prove more favourable than in any of the other agricultural districts. The proportion of the commitments to the population has decreased from 1 in 503 to 1 in 651,—the population having increased 12·5 per cent., and the commitments decreased 12·1 per cent.

On a comparison of the offences upon which the increase of the commitments last year has arisen, it appears that the increase has extended to each of the classes of crime, with the exception of the sixth class, comprising miscellaneous offences. In the first class, *Offences against the person*, the commitments for murder, attempts to murder, wounding, &c. remain stationary; unnatural offences, however, show an increase, as do those under the head of lesser offences of assault. In the second class, *Offences against property committed with violence*, the commitments have been without change, except the marked increase of robbery,—the tendency of the whole class, on a more extended comparison, being to an increase. In the third class, *Offences against property committed without violence*, which contains the great bulk of the commitments, there is an increase of 3 per cent., arising chiefly in the commitments for larceny from the person and for frauds. The fourth class, *Malicious offences against property*, although comprising a very small comparative proportion of the commitments, yet exhibits a marked increase, particularly under the heads of incendiarism and obstructing railway carriages. In the fifth class, *Forgery, and offences against the currency*, there is a considerable increase, particularly under the head of uttering counterfeit coin, which offence has increased 36 per cent. on a comparison of the totals of the last two five years.

The foregoing analysis refers to the total number of commitments during the past year,—the following table shows the result of the judicial proceedings. We place the return of 1850 in juxtaposition for more ready comparison:—

	1850.	1851.
Not prosecuted and admitted evidence ....	141	131
No bills found against .....	1,459	1,494
Not guilty on trial .....	4,639	4,744
Acquitted and discharged .....	6,239	6,359
Acquitted on the ground of insanity .....	26	13
Found insane .....	12	9
Sentenced to Death .....	49	70
" Transportation .....	2,878	2,836
" Imprisonment .....	17,602	18,418
" Whipping, Fine, &c. ....	307	248
Pardoned without sentence .....	1	7
Total number convicted .....	20,537	21,579

The effect of the Act of Parliament passed in 1849 to repeal the punishment of transportation on a first conviction for simple larceny, is more fully exemplified by the returns of last year. The capital sentences in 1851 are above the yearly average since 1841, when the last alteration of the law abolishing capital punishments took place. This increase arises chiefly on the offences of burglary and robbery, attended with personal violence or injuries. Of the 70 persons capitally convicted last year the sentence was recorded against 53, sentence of death upon 17; and of these 17, 10 were executed,—2 of them being females. The proportion of crime among females has shown a slight tendency to increase in the last three years. The proportions are as follows:—1848, 23·4 females to 100 males; 1849, 24·1; 1850, 24·4; and 1851, 24·8. In the offences against the person, the proportion of females last year was 13·4 to 100 males. In murder the large and increasing proportion of females, arising from the many cases of poisoning, has been much remarked. The number last year was, 41 females to 33 males.

It would be extremely interesting to compare the amount of crime with the extent of education in each county, and to be enabled to mark the extinction of the former by the growth of the latter. A remarkable instance has lately shown that crime is rife where education is neglected. In the borough of Stockport, possessing a population of 85,000, which has just made itself conspicuous for its atrocities, the reports of the School Inspector state that only 350 children were at school in the whole borough.

We do not mean to say that education would blot out crime, but there can be no doubt of its beneficial nature; and we have hopes that our Legislature is beginning to discover that education is less expensive, and more honourable to a nation, than huge machinery in the shape of prisons, transport ships, and penal colonies, for the punishment of crime.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Hints to Travellers in Portugal.*—It must have been long evident that the old fashioned grand tour is becoming an affair quite too simple and commonplace to satisfy travellers of spirit.—The poor Rhine is insulted; we have heard even such flat blasphemies as a disrespectful grumble against the hoary Alps as failures. Tourists are beginning to run in and out of Rome as flippantly as they used to behave by Bath or Oxford,—and after Captain Egerton's hunting parties with the King of Oude, it may become the fashion for English sportsmen to take "boxes" for the winter in Nepal instead of Northamptonshire, for aught we know. Mr. Murray, like a wise man, does his utmost to aid the pleasure emigrant by opening new paths for him in every direction. Here is the prelude to a Hand-book for Portugal;—full of temptation to all who are not afraid of bad roads and bad inns,—and who prefer a country little travelled over—views which they can rave about as superior to those discovered by any one else, and manners which are as yet sacred from the magazine writer—to the best of beds, dinners, breakfasts, mail-coaches and four, and cleverly got up *ciceroni*. The 'Life of Southey' and Mrs. Quillman's slight book have in their turns given us a hankering after Portugal: which this pilot-book only confirms or increases, and which the hand-book, when it comes, may (the Fates permitting) quicken into active and practical operation.

*Leaves from My Journal during the Summer of 1851.* By a Member of the late Parliament. With Illustrations.—This is, a trip to Carlsbad minutely and not ill-naturedly journalized—though containing little which, as regards either matter or manner, merits lingering perusal or extract. The average life at a German bath was so brightly pictured by the Old Man of the Brunnen, and its humours were the other day so neatly touched off by Mr. Thackeray, as to place any new tourist somewhat at a disadvantage. The volume is elegantly got up and lightly readable:—nothing more.

*Journey to Iceland; and Travels in Sweden and Norway.* By Ida Pfeiffer. Translated from the German by Charlotte Fenimore Cooper.—This is a smooth and readable version of a book with which our readers are already acquainted.

*Poetical Illustrations of the Achievements of the Duke of Wellington and his Companions in Arms.* Edited by Major George W. De Renzy.—This scarlet-bound volume is a compilation of songs, odes and lyrics on the martial deeds of the "Iron Duke" poured from the many-throated songsters of Great Britain during half a century—from Moore and Scott downwards. The verses and versicles are arranged in something like chronological order, so as to constitute a running musical accompaniment to the prosaic narrative. We cannot, however, fancy that the subject of this adulation will thank its compilers for the superfluous celebration of his greatness. Nine-tenths of the volume is the merest commonplace in rhyme.

*The Life of Henry the Eighth and History of the Schism of England.* Translated from the French of M. Audin, by Kirwan Browne.—The Schism of England! This one word will indicate to all the initiated the spirit in which M. Audin's work is written. But beyond this assurance that the volume is polemical rather than historical, we will add that it is as shallow as it is pretending,—as illiberal in tone as it is professedly Catholic. There is in the preface a vast parade of original research, which the foot-notes fail altogether to sustain. Miss Strickland, Hume, Lingard, and other not very trustworthy compilers or partizan writers are the chief authorities cited; and frequently when he professes to find a new fact for himself, the author conveniently refers to it as from "MSS. in Brit. Mus." The volume is worthless for any serious object.

*Lectures and Miscellanies.* By Henry James.—This heavy volume—which comes to us from America—contains a mass of crude and ponderous speculation on many subjects, sacred and profane. It is a vague but probably not fallacious instance of Mr. James's power, that he seriously argues with the New York Rappites, and gravely asks them to perform a miracle before they require him to believe their folly.

*A Picture Book for a Noah's Ark; with Descriptions of Two Hundred Animals.*—A pretty little volume for children,—the title-page of which, as here given, sufficiently describes the purpose. It implies that the child has already the well-known toy—a Noah's ark: and it contains a good deal of natural history very well adapted to the infant understanding.

*The Witnesses in Sackcloth.* By a Descendant of a Refugee.—The 'Witnesses in Sackcloth' is a trenchant and earnest account of the attack made on the Reformed churches of France in the seventeenth century,—with a bibliographical and literary appendix, including notices of the subsequent history of the French Protestants. The writer is well versed in his subject. He writes with zeal, and even passion,—but not offensively. Real earnestness breathes in every line—kindles the narrative—makes it picturesque, and sometimes eloquent. The evil that would otherwise spring from the author's bias in favour of a particular party to the events described, is in a great measure guarded against by his extreme frankness. No one will mistake him for an impartial historian.

*Conversations about Hurricanes, for the Use of Plain Sailors.* By Henry Piddington, President of the Marine Courts, Calcutta.—Mr. Piddington—who is well known by the attention which he has paid for many years to the great storms of the Indian Seas (Cyclones)—has here, in a series of the



most familiar and easy conversations, rendered the law of storms comprehensible to the most ordinary mind. We have noticed several works on this subject lately,—but we have not seen one in which the phenomena are shown more clearly to be reducible to a general law than in the present.

**Magnetical Investigations.** By the Rev. William Scoresby, D.D. Vol. II.—Dr. Scoresby has been long known to the scientific world as a close and accurate observer of the laws which regulate magnetic phenomena and to the public generally as having constructed artificial magnets remarkably alike for their power and for their permanence. In 1839 Dr. Scoresby published the first series of his 'Investigations,' and the second towards the close of 1843:—the present volume includes the third and fourth series. The value of such researches as those in which this eminent magnetist is engaged cannot be too highly rated.—A considerable section of the present volume is devoted to the consideration of the action of the iron of our iron-built steamers on the compasses. Dr. Scoresby refers many of the accidents which have befallen these vessels—particularly the loss of the Birkenhead steamer—to deviations of their compasses owing to some changes in the magnetism distributed through the mass of the iron of the ship. There is good reason for believing that a very considerable alteration takes place in passing from a northern to a southern hemisphere,—and the contrary:—and Dr. Scoresby wisely advises a series of careful observations to be made in the same ship, and in several ships, when starting on a long voyage and at its termination.

**History and Description of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; with Excursions in the Neighbourhood.**—This is a very interesting little guide-book, with merit and information enough to command a place on the library shelf after it has served its turn in the tourist's pocket. Unlike books of its class, it is composed in a great measure out of original materials,—the chief of these being supplied from the Corporation archives of Leicester and from the Library at Donington Hall (particularly a MS. history of the noble family of Hastings).

A paragraph must suffice to clear off a number of other volumes and pamphlets. **The Position of Curates of the Church of England** is ably and indignantly discussed in a letter to Mr. Horsman, — **A Report by the Committee of Management to the Edinburgh Section of the Central Board for Relief of Distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland on the Completion of the Roads in Shetland and the Road in Sutherland**, describes the progress of the works undertaken by the Relief Society with the immediate purpose of finding labour for the poorer inhabitants of those remote districts, and with the ultimate end—as has been repeatedly alleged—of improving the properties of the Duke of Sutherland and other large landowners in the North.—We have lying before us an interesting account of the **Proposed Removal of the Courts of Justice from Westminster to the Vicinity of the Inns of Court**; to which is added some particulars of the history and present amount of the Sutors Fund in Chancery.—Dr. Kitto's volume of **Daily Bible Illustrations: being Original Readings for a Year on Subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology, especially designed for the Family Circle**, requires only a word of announcement to recommend it to attention.—**What is Conscience?** is the title of another little treatise by the Rev. W. Mason in which orthodox notions are dressed out in the very primmest of established styles.—Signor Ignatius Valetta, on the accepted and acceptable principle of "nothing like leather," has put forth his ideas on **The History and Utility of the Italian Language**; in which there is, nevertheless, a good deal of interesting information, conveyed in an attractive manner.—**Self-Government for New Zealand** is a report, with much added matter by Mr. Adderley, of a speech delivered by Mr. Godley at Lyttelton, in New Zealand; the interest of which is in a great measure superseded by recent legislation in this country.—"Long Range" is somewhat late with his work on **The Life: its Uses and Advantages, dedicated to the Metropolitan Rifle Club**.—**Grant's Panoramic View of Brighton** is a poor lithograph of the two or three

miles of houses which constitute the sea-side suburb of modern London.—Mr. Robertson, of the same town, has issued a pamphlet on **The Influence of Poetry**, in which he does battle for the Poet Laureate against the critical thunder of a morning contemporary.—**Extracts from the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; chiefly intended for the Use of the Managers and Teachers of such Elementary Schools as are not receiving Government Aid**, is the explanatory title of a compact little volume issued by the Messrs. Longman.—Among a batch of rhymed histories and celebrations that cannot be dismissed too summarily we have on our table, **Rhymes for Youthful Historians on the History of England**.—**An Elegy for the Crystal Palace adapted from Gray**.—**Wild Spring Flowers**, by Alice Georgina, aged eight years. — **Ursino of Navarre; Legend of King Solomon and the Hoopoes, &c.**—**The Burning of the Amazon, a Ballad-Poem** by the Rev. C. H. Townshend, — and Mr. P. H. Pearce's very extraordinary tragedy **The Battle of Waterloo**.—**Two Lectures on the Catacombs of Rome**, by W. H. Anderson, is a pamphlet necessarily imperfect as not containing the recent discoveries of the French explorers, and is written in a spirit of rancorous partizanship.—**The Country House**. No. IV., **the Ox and the Dairy**, is one of the useful publications which come from the press of Mr. Charles Knight; but whether it be a new work or a re-issue of old materials under a new name—a practice more frequent than commendable with this publisher—we are not told in a fashion sufficiently explicit.—Mr. H. Gibson has added to the number of existing ones another **Guide to the Californian and Australian Gold Regions**, but without contributing to their quality or probable usefulness.—**The Crystal Palace and Crystal Palaces** consists of a suggestion for applying the materials of the old Crystal Palace, and is therefore somewhat out of date.—**The Politics of Agriculture** by W. W. Good, who asks like a dubious duenna "are Mr. Mechi's intentions honourable?" is addressed formally to the members of the Society of Arts, and made very offensive to men of taste and manners by its extreme personalities. — **Parish Schools: a Letter addressed to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne**, by the Rev. E. Eliot, is worth adding to the library of pamphlets which has accumulated on this popular topic:—and we may say the same of **The Crisis: a Reply to the Speech delivered by the Lord Bishop of Osnabrück and Ferns at the Annual Meeting of the Church Education Society**, by a Parish Minister.—To these works may be added Mr. Barnes's work on **Revelations**, — and an anonymous work entitled **The New Jerusalem**.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Argus's (A.) **Adventures of a Donkey**, new edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d.  
Augustus Courtenay, by Lady L. St. John, 3 vols. post 8vo. 32s. 6d.  
Balmibie's (Dr.) **Philosophy of the Water Cure**, 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
Barker's **Literary Anecdotes of Persons and others**, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.  
Bentley's (S.) **Goat's Sketches of Character**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Blair's (Rev. Dr.) **Moral Questions**, 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Bromby's (Rev. C. H.) **Literary and Church History**, post 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Chapman's (A.) **History of Providence**, 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
Chapman's **Library for People**, 'Newman on the Soul,' 2nd edit. 2s.  
Coleridge's (S. T.) **Dramatic Works**, new edit. 6s. 6d.  
Copley's (E.) **Cottage Comforts**, 31st edit. revised, 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
Davidson's **Practical Mathematics**, Key to, new edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
Edward's **Pietist and Intellectual Relatively Estimated**, 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
Emigrant (The) in Australia, 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Evenings at Home, by Alkin and Darbault, with Illustrations, 8vo. 3s. 6d. (Trade Edit.).  
Galbraith & Haughton's **Manual of Plane Trigonometry**, 12mo. 3s.  
Gallup's **New Paris Guide for 1852**, with Map, 12mo. 7s. 6d. 6d.; and **Paris**, 18s. 6d. 6d.  
Gordon's (W.) **Life**, by Newman Hall, new edit. 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Heir (The) of Sherborne, 3 vols. post 8vo. 32s. 6d.  
Hildreth (R.), **The White Slave**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Lamb's (C.) **Works**, new edit. 1 vol. roy. 8vo. 16s. 6d.  
Leask's (Rev. W.) **Moral Portraits**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Leask's (Rev. W.) **The Closet Book**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Mann's **Guide to the Knowledge of the Heavens**, 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
March's **Walk across French Frontier into Spain**, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
March's (A. R.) **School of Musical Composition**, trans. by Wehrhann, Vol. 1, roy. 8vo. 21s. 6d.  
Noel's **Letters to Farant on the Church of Rome**, 6s. 6d.  
Parker's **Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion**, post 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Readable Books. 'Hendley's The Old Guard,' 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Saunders's (J. W.) **Middle Ages**, with Notes and Index, 12mo. 7s. 6d.  
Seoffers's (J. M. B.) **Gold-Secker's Chemical Guide**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Shelley's (P. B.) **Essays**, 2nd new edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Shore's **Tradesman's Calculator**, new edit. by Rooka, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Spicer's (Rev. N.) **Family Prayers for Four Weeks**, 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
Sullivan's **Rambles and Rambles in America**, post 8vo. 12s. 6d.  
Swiss (The) **Family Bazaar**, new edit. 1 vol. 12mo. 8s. 6d.  
Troy's **Concise Preceptor**, by Hopkins, imp. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Trotter on **Hearing and Management of Poultry**, 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Troup's (G.) **Art and Faith**, illus. 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Tucker's **Songs of Mission among the Heathen**, 12mo. 3s. 6d.  
Vint's (A.) **Pastoral Theology**, trans. 8vo. 2s. 6d.  
Walker's (E. D.) **Hints on Sea Bathing**, 12mo. 1s. 6d.  
Whitely's **Elementary Atlas of Europe**, 4to. 3s. 6d.  
Williams (T.) **The Cottage Bible**, 3 vols. 8vo. 24s. 6d.  
Wilson (J. C.) **The Village Pearl**, 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Wilson's (G. M. D.) **Grievance of University Tests**, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

As we announced in our columns of last week, the annual Session of the Archaeological Institute has been held in Newcastle under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland and the Presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide. The sittings began with Lord Talbot's inauguration speech on Tuesday in last week and formally ended on Tuesday in this; and between these two dates as many good papers were read, and as many interesting excursions made, as served to render the session at Newcastle one of the most useful and agreeable in the history of the Society.

The President's address was somewhat brief and fragmentary: but Lord Talbot took occasion to blame the apathy of Government with regard to the culture of antiquities, and to assert that, as the Arts once found their best patronage in the cities of Italy, so Science should now look for support to municipal bodies. In his complimentary allusion to their patron, Lord Talbot informed his hearers that the Duke of Northumberland has recently had executed an extensive survey of the Roman Road called Watling Street, from the River Swale to the Scotch border; which survey he described as having been carefully made, and illustrated by an artistically drawn map. The Duke of Northumberland has presented the results of this survey—a memoir and the map referred to—to the Archaeological Institute,—by which society it will be published in due time. The other topics touched on in the address were of the usual kind: the desirableness of a change in the laws of treasure trove in order to prevent relics from being broken or melted down—the absence of any law in this country to prevent the destruction of any historical buildings—the necessity for a great museum of British and Colonial Antiquities—and so forth.

On the evening of the first day Mr. Daniel Wilson, of Edinburgh, undertook to enlighten the more miscellaneous public gathered in the room of the Literary and Philosophical Society on the pleasures to be derived from the study of antiquities. Next day the real business of the session commenced in the Historical Section, with the reading of a paper by Mr. J. H. Hinde, 'On the State of Newcastle and Gateshead during the Saxon period. Ad-Murum, Walknowle, Pandon: Muncaceastre, or Monckchester: Ad-Capre-Caput, Goat's-head or Gateshead,'—and a second paper by the same writer 'On the Trade of Newcastle previous to the Reign of Henry the Third, with a view of its relative importance as compared with other towns, and the general commerce of the kingdom.' These were followed by a paper 'On the Archaeology of the Coal Trade,' by Mr. Taylor—a copious and interesting summary of the early history of this useful fossil.

The Section of Antiquities busied itself with what proved to be for the many less attractive topics. The chairman of the morning sitting, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, made some incidental remarks on the ancient towers of Ravensworth Castle,—read a paper 'On some Bronze Weapons found at Thornorton Farm, in the Parish of Whittingham,—and mentioned the discovery of a Roman altar at High Rochester, the ancient Brementum. Mr. Pulsary read a discourse on ancient gems. After the evening sitting,—which was devoted to the hearing of a paper 'On the Votive Monument of Kloster, Nieuberg, near Vienna, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne—the party adjourned to the Castle—which was lighted up every night during the week,—and the Rev. J. C. Bruce gave an account of the old Keep, illustrated by drawings.

On Thursday the architects had the morning to themselves. Mr. E. Sharpe described Tynemouth Priory generally, and Mr. Dobson that particular part of it known as the Lady Chapel. The history of Alnwick Castle was ably traced by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. The only varieties of the day were, a paper by Mr. Hardman, town clerk of Morpeth, 'On the Historical Traces of the Knights Templars in Northumberland; and on a Preceptory at Chibburn,'—Some Extracts from the Bye-Laws of the Cordwainers' Company at Morpeth, temp.

Edw. IV.—and, a paper by Mr. Sopwith, 'On the Lead Mines of the North of England.'

On Friday the excursions began—and these were the pleasantest part of the business. That day was given to an inspection of Warkworth, Alnwick Castle, and Hulse Abbey.—The party consisted of 280 persons; and they were considered for the day as the guests of the Duke of Northumberland, —who on his part had done everything for their accommodation, even to the laying down of a new road at Warkworth. The visit to these border castles and to the old monastery was one of the most agreeable incidents of the session.—On Saturday Durham was visited. The members and their friends met in Bishop Cosin's Library; where the Rev. James Raine read a very interesting account of Durham Cathedral,—which they afterwards visited, the reverend gentleman acting as guide. From the Cathedral the members of the Institute were taken by their hospitable entertainers to the Castle,—where, after the discussion of sundry other good things, the members were treated to some very excellent discourses, from Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, and Archdeacon Townsend. They afterwards visited the Town Hall, St. Mary's Church, and other places of antiquarian interest in the ancient city.—Monday was given to the Roman Wall and the antiquities of Hexham. The part of the wall selected for examination, under the able guidance of Mr. Bruce, its recent historian, was of about three miles in length, lying between Peel Craig and Homestead. Other objects of antiquarian interest, besides the remains of the wall itself, fell in the way of the adventurous pedestrians—the military road—the mile-castles:—and the basaltic cliff over which the wall runs. The inspection was altogether one of unusual interest.

On Tuesday certain papers which had been retained over from the previous sittings,—owing to press of matter were read. Among these were, papers 'On the Limes Trans-rhenanus of the Roman Empire, the great Boundary Barrier joining the Danube and the Rhine,' by James Yates, Esq.,—'On Incised Markings, attributed to the Celtic Period, noticed upon certain Rocks in the Northern Parts of England,' by Mr. Greenwell,—and 'On the Evidence of Saxon Architecture at Jarrow and other Places in the County of Durham,' by Mr. W. H. Longstaffe. The ruins of Tynemouth Priory and the ancient church of Jarrow were afterwards visited by the members. At the evening sitting, papers were read 'On Jarrow,' by Mr. S. Gibson,—and 'On the Ancient Topography of Newcastle,' by Mr. B. Richardson. It is uncertain when the Members will disperse, and carry to their several homes the pleasant memories of the week's events,—inasmuch as the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Carlisle have invited as many of the parties present to Alnwick Castle and Naworth Castle as these princely residences can receive.

#### BABYLONIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Claymore, Enfield.

PURSUING the subject of my last communication, [*ante*, p. 404] I now proceed to inquire—Was Darius, the son of Hystaspes, "about three score and two years old" in the year B.C. 493?

That Darius was about that age in that year, I propose to prove from the evidence of three most unexceptionable authorities:—First, Herodotus has told us that Darius reigned thirty-six years; and that this was, in some sense, the true length of his reign, is placed beyond doubt, by a monument still extant on the Cosseir road, in Egypt, on which the thirty-sixth year of Darius is recorded (Burton's Excerpt. Hierog. xiv. 3). Secondly, Ctesias records that he died at the age of seventy-two—"ἑβδομάκις μὲν ἔτη οὖν;" and, considering that Ctesias was physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, and had peculiar opportunities of informing himself concerning Persian affairs, however much he may have erred in Assyrian history, and that seventy-two years is about the natural term of life of vigorous men, there is every reason to be satisfied with the correctness of his record in this particular. From the evidence of these authorities, therefore,

we may assume that Darius reigned thirty-six years, and died at the age of seventy-two.

There is a third authority of great weight, from which we learn the actual dates of two particular years of the reign of Darius. Ptolemy, the astronomer, writing in the second century, mentions two eclipses, which had been observed and recorded at Babylon during the reign of Darius. One occurred in the twentieth year of his reign, and fell on the 19th of November, B.C. 502; the other in the thirty-first year of his reign, and fell on the 25th of April, B.C. 491. From these data we may calculate with sufficient accuracy both the date of the year and the age of Darius in any year of his reign.

The years of his reign, according to Ptolemy, must have been computed from some point later than the 19th of November, and earlier than the 25th of April. They were counted probably from the commencement of the Persian civil year, as the Egyptians counted their reigns from the first month Thoth, and the Jews from their first month Nisan. The Persian civil year also probably began in spring, as we know was the case with the Jews, and as we shall presently see was the probable time from which the years of Darius were computed at Babylon.

The thirty-first year of Darius will thus have commenced about March or April, say March, B.C. 491, and will have ended about March, B.C. 490. His thirty-sixth and last year, therefore, will have ended about March, B.C. 485, in which year we know that Xerxes, his successor, came to the throne.

Darius died, then, in B.C. 485, having, according to Ctesias, either completed or entered upon his seventy-second year. Let us suppose him to have entered his seventy-second year during the summer of B.C. 485, and that he died in the autumn of that year. He would thus have completed his seventy-second year in the summer of B.C. 484, had he lived, and his sixty-second year would have terminated in the summer of B.C. 494,—and from the summer of B.C. 494 to the summer of B.C. 493, in common parlance, he would have been called sixty-two years old, or as Daniel expresses it, "about three score and two years old."

There may be error, to the extent of not more than one year, in this computation, since Darius may, consistently with Ctesias, have died in his seventy-third year. The conclusion, however, that he was about sixty-two years old during the first six months of the year B.C. 493 is quite consistent with the evidence.

At this age, we are told by Daniel, who was then at Babylon, that "Darius the Median took the kingdom." And since we know of no Babylon, before the son of Hystaspes, I have concluded that Daniel can only speak of that king. If so, Darius must have removed the seat of empire to Babylon, and have taken the government of that province into his own hands, in the year B.C. 493, three years before the battle of Marathon. There is nothing improbable in this; but, on the contrary, it is probable that Darius, in directing his preparations for revenging himself upon Greece, would desire to be nearer to the seat of action than the distant capital of Persia. He was at that time, we suppose, made "king over the realm of the Chaldeans," as it is elsewhere written,—in place of one of those native governors, or kings, through whom it had been the accustomed policy of the "great king" to rule the several dependent provinces; and in the second year of his so taking the throne of the Chaldeans, perhaps we may collect from the book of Ezra, v. 17, that he was actually in the great city "there at Babylon." He was then certainly styled "king of Assyria" vi. 22, which is remarkable.

That it was during the first six months of the year B.C. 493, that is to say, in the spring of that year, that he took the kingdom of Babylon, we may infer from the books of Haggai and Zechariah, who mention in succession the first day of the sixth (Jewish) month, the seventh, eighth, ninth, and "four and twentieth day of the eleventh month, which is the month Sebat," in the second year of Darius. The years of the reign of Darius are counted, therefore, from after the twenty-fourth of

Sebat, which falls in February, and from before the first day of the sixth Jewish month, which falls in August,—probably, therefore, from the commencement of the civil year, in the spring of B.C. 493. And this brings me to the second head of inquiry,—Was that year, B.C. 493, which was his first in Scripture, about 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the birth of the Messiah, as we may infer from Daniel, ix. 1—24?

This inquiry, lest I should trespass too much on your columns, I will defer to some future opportunity: adding, however, two observations, explanatory of my last communication;—viz., first, that there is no necessary connexion between the death of Belshazzar, Daniel, v. 30, and the accession of Darius the Median to the throne, v. 31; as has been before observed by Mr. Greswell,—verse 31 more properly belonging to the next chapter. Second, that the words in 2 Chron. xxxvi. 22, which appear to qualify the plain meaning of verses 19, 20, 21, viz. that Ezra counted seventy years from the burning of the Temple to the reign of the kingdom of Persia, were not necessarily placed by Ezra where we now find them in Chronicles. They are a copy, word for word, from the beginning of the book of Ezra, where they properly belong, which book gives an account of how the decree of Cyrus led to the rebuilding of the Temple and the city in the reign of Darius, the son of Hystaspes.

I. W. BOBANQUET.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

La Verna.

FROM Camaldoli hither is a ride of fifteen miles. The traveller would do wisely to be in the saddle by six in the morning, for then his seven miles' ride to the little town of Bibbiena will be highly enjoyable. Let him remain there till four in the afternoon, and then ride leisurely up the mountain the remaining eight miles of his journey. If there be an early moon he may judiciously make his evening ride an hour later:—for La Verna, little as it may resemble fair Melrose in any other respect, has at least this in common with it, that it cannot be viewed more "aright" than "by the pale moon-light."

On leaving Camaldoli the traveller very soon emerges from the green oasis which surrounds it, and finds himself once again on the bare side of the scorched Apennine. The path passes by, or in sight of, two or three villages clustered around ruined feudal towers, each storied in the local chronicles of the district with some little varying version of the usual tale of family quarrels, partizanships, hatreds, and final extinction. Seams deeply cut in the loose friable strata of the tertiary formation of the Apennine tell also their tale of still older families extinct, and of a still earlier chapter in the great continuous history of universal progression. But for those who see only with the outer eye there is little of interest, till the road begins to wind up the knoll on which Bibbiena stands, in the midst of the vale of the Casentino. The picturesque appearance of the ancient little town, with its grey girdle of crumbling walls, its still frowning though now ever-open gateways, seated on its hill just sufficiently high to enable it to overlook the whole of its realm, the rich Casentino, is sure to strike the least observant eye. A single glance at the smiling plains around will be sufficient to convince the agricultural stranger that the peasants of the Casentino are better and more careful agriculturists than those of the Val d'Arno.

In the Aquila Nera the traveller will find a very tolerably decent shelter during the hot hours of the day, and as good a provision for his noontide meal as a traveller among the Apennines ought to expect. He may reckon on a clean bed, too, if he should wish to pass the night there.

The little town itself has quite enough to make it worth an historical antiquary's while to do so; and will repay any less profound observer for the exertion of a stroll through its ancient-looking streets. It is one of the numerous towns, scattered over every part of Europe, which testify unmistakably that the change in the social features



of European life, which increased means of locomotion is in our own day so rapidly accelerating, is by no means a new phenomenon. The tendency to centralization, which may be now seen in more or less violent operation in every nation of Europe, which drives the best vital energy and vigour of every social body to its great centres, and threatens us all with more or less of the evils of congestion of the heart or brain, has evidently been in operation for the last two hundred years or more. Time has been when little Bibbiena was a centre, self-relying and self-sufficing. The façades of its ancient palaces, with their armorial bearings half effaced from the huge stones on which they were carved, and their handsome arched windows now closed in many instances by shutters of rudely painted wood, are there to attest the fact.

On the little Piazza which, being closed by buildings on three sides only, commands from its fourth a fine view over the Casentino and the hills that shut it in, some nondescript animal in crumbling stone still maintains its once proud position on the top of its pillar; and with better fortune and opportunities the winged pig of Bibbiena—or whatever the poor defaced monster may have called itself—might have been as well known to fame as the winged lion of St. Mark. The neighbouring town of Poppi makes a picturesque object in the view seen from the Piazza. But the decrepit old stone what's-his-name on the pillar turns his back steadfastly on the rival town; and is all the more suggestive of memories of that good old time when each man's patriotism, blazing forth strongly in proportion to the narrowness of the area within which its energies were circumscribed, manifested itself chiefly in civic hatred of the *foreigners* of a community separated by a few fields from his own.

If the stranger passes an evening in Bibbiena, he cannot better employ the cool hour preceding the Ave Maria than by strolling out to the "Gioco di Pallone"—or town ball-court. This ancient game is still assiduously cultivated throughout this part of Italy; and there are few towns without a court duly prepared and consecrated to the sport. In the larger cities, as at Florence, the game has degenerated into a theatrical performance, and the players into paid professionals. But in the more remote towns, as here at Bibbiena, the court is *pro bono publico*, and the players are the young men of the town who resort thither for their own amusement. The spot selected for the purpose in the present instance is, a finely situated esplanade immediately outside the city wall, and overlooking the Arno, which runs at the bottom of a steep declivity some two or three hundred feet below. Immediately within the wall is the garden of a convent of Franciscans, with a terrace sufficiently high to permit half-a-dozen shaven heads to be seen gazing over the battlements at the sport. The site would seem to be more calculated to please a looker-on than a player; for one at least in every three strokes sent the ball either over the wall into the garden of the Franciscans, or, worse still, down the declivity towards the river.

The mode of playing is peculiar. The right arm of the player is protected by an instrument of wood, which encases it almost up to the elbow. It may be described as a hollow cylinder thickly covered with wooden spikes, of such length as to make the diameter of the entire machine about eight inches. The arm is inserted, and the hand grasps a handle at the lower end of it. The ball is of thick, strongly sewn cow-hide, about five or six inches in diameter, and is partially filled with water, which an attendant pumps into it through a very small orifice,—renewing the operation every now and then. The gist of the game seems to consist in striking the ball backwards and forwards over a cord suspended some twenty feet from the ground, one party standing on one side and the adversaries on the other. The skill appeared to be shown in striking the ball straight,—a feat which is probably rendered much more difficult by the round and spiked surface of the instrument used to strike it. At all events, the players whom I witnessed rarely succeeded in doing so. If their playing was bad, however, their costume was unexceptionable. White trousers and a short white jacket and red sash are all very well. But a

Wykehamist or Etonian frequenter of Lord's ground would smile at the addition of lace four or five inches deep at the waist and sleeves of the jacket,—and the same critic, if inclined to be caustic, might fancy that he could read a manifestation of national character in the exuberant amount of attitude and action which in every instance heralded what appeared a most lamentably disproportioned amount of performance.

The ride from Bibbiena to La Verna is for the most part a very pretty one. The English traveller will be apt to exclaim, more than once during the first three or four miles of the distance, "How like England!" And in truth the pretty windings of the road up and down the rather abrupt declivities, covered in many parts with oaks not too closely crowded to be incompatible with fern-abounding glades, and with here and there denuded banks showing the red colour of soil so dear to lovers of the picturesque, bear a strong resemblance to parts of the pleasant country around Exeter. Later in the season, or in this month of June if the spring had not been a late one, the likeness would be less:—for the greens become browns under an Italian sun far too rapidly to permit their long retaining the cool fresh tints of moist Devonshire.

As we approach La Verna, and gradually ascend the side of the Apennine, the character of the country changes. The rich red soil is exchanged for a white calcareous stony tract. The woods and cultivated fields cease; and we find ourselves at last toiling up a bleak mountain side with the remarkable rock of La Verna immediately before us.

Those who are acquainted with the curious rocky eminences called Tors, on Dartmoor, and more especially with the singular mass called Haytor Rocks, in the neighbourhood of Moreton Hampstead, will have no difficulty in figuring to themselves the nature of the rock of La Verna,—only they must suppose the scale increased some tenfold, and must picture to themselves the summit clothed with magnificent fir and beech forest. The name given by the country people to this, and to one or two other similar eminences in this region, is, "Penna:"—and we remembered that Peña was the term applied by the Arragonese to similar formations on the south side of the Pyrenees.

The face of the rock is for a considerable part of its circumference perfectly perpendicular for a height of at least 300 feet. The base is surrounded by beech-wood, as well as the top crowned with it. A portion of the convent buildings founded on the edge of the precipice, and gleaming out among the deep green foliage, increases the picturesque appearance of the spot to those approaching it from Bibbiena. A steep paved ascent, zig-zagging among magnificent trees, brings man and horse panting to the convent gate.

A low-browed archway, half cut in the living rock and half formed by the buildings constructed on it, admits the cavalcade within the walled circuit of the establishment. The Franciscans, less austere than their neighbours of Camaldoli, exclude the weaker sex only from that portion of the convent which is occupied by their absolute dwelling-place. The court, the church, the many chapels and ambulatories are open to all. The church, the convent, the *foresteria*, and sundry highly picturesque appendages enclose this court on three sides. But striking as they are, they obtain the visitor's second glance only. His first is for the wide look over hill and dale commanded from the fourth side of the enclosed space. A low parapet wall runs on this side along the edge of the rock, and thus leaves the convent open to the grateful breezes from the north, and the grand landscape to those within its gates.

The "*foresteria*" of La Verna is a very superior place of reception to that at Camaldoli,—though the monks of the latter establishment are wealthy, and those of the former mendicants. The manner and style of reception were, however, all in favour of the white-robed recluses of Camaldoli. The "*foresteria*" at La Verna is a brisk, ruddy, bustling young friar, who differed but little save in dress from a waiter at an hotel. It is, of course, by courtesy only that the term *hospitality* is ap-

plied to the reception of strangers at either convent. The entertainment supplied is expected to be liberally paid for:—and it would, of course, be very absurd and unreasonable to suppose that it should be otherwise. The *hospitality* which it is enjoined on these brotherhoods to exercise was assuredly not intended to be expended on heretic ladies and gentlemen travelling forth into these wilds solely for their own gratification and amusement. But at Camaldoli, the *manner*, at least, of the venerable "*padre foresteria*," though he did talk twaddle, was that of a courteous and dignified host;—while the manner of the bustling Franciscan, though not *discourteous*, was that of a publican doing a sufficiently good stroke of business to permit him to be *tant soit peu brusque* towards his customers.

And here it may be useful to any who may ever find themselves at either of these celebrated sanctuaries, to tell them, that if on departing they put into the hand of the *padre foresteria*, for a stay of for several days, or for several persons, seven pails and a half per head per diem, or for a single person for one day ten pails, their hosts will be contented, and the convent revenues the richer for their visit.

Assisi, a small town about ten miles to the south of Perugia, is, as all the world knows, the principal scene of the wondrous histories with which the life of St. Francis has been more loaded than that of any other hero of the Catholic church. But La Verna was also a favourite spot with him. And here also, accordingly, memorials and vestiges of miracles abound on all sides. It was here especially that is recorded to have taken place the "stigmatizing" of the saint,—that most grossly and offensively absurd of all the inventions that go to make up his history. It may be necessary, perhaps, to tell the Protestant reader, in explanation, that St. Francis obtained by special prayer, that Our Saviour should appear to him, and should miraculously inflict upon his body the exact counterpart of the wounds inflicted on His own by the crucifixion. At La Verna is shown the spot, now, as usual in such cases, a chapel, where this event is said to have occurred. Numberless other spots on, and in some remarkable caverns under, the rock, are pointed out to the veneration of the faithful as the scenes of other events in the saint's career not less wonderful. But the sole circumstance worth remarking with respect to them is, the striking evidence which the nature of all these stories affords to the gross and unspiritual imagination of the inventors of them.

The buildings of the convent are very extensive, —and the number of the community very much larger than at Camaldoli. To saunter round the country with staff and wallet, certain of meeting with no refusal of the alms they ask, and with a comfortable place of rest awaiting their return from their ramble, is a much more tempting life to a peasant than the regions of the *Sacro Eremo* can offer. The present "family" amount to about ninety.

At nightfall there was the same necessity of turning out in order to escort our lady companion to her quarters for the night as at Camaldoli. The Franciscans, however, possess no cows,—and have consequently no cow-house to lodge their female guests in. The necessity arising hence caused, it should seem, the nobles of Florence to found about two hundred years ago a house at the bottom of the "Penna" for their ladies to lodge in whenever devotion might cause them to visit La Verna. Three women are appointed to keep this house, and any females are allowed to lodge in it "for one night." Our companion found it perfectly comfortable in all its arrangements, and the *quasi* nuns who keep it very kind. The rules which strictly forbid them to permit any guest to remain more than one night are suspended in the corridor; but they did not prevent the three old ladies from being perfectly ready to allow our friend to remain as many nights as she pleased. This little irregularity has nothing in it at all surprising to those who are used to the way in which rules and regulations of all sorts are observed in Tuscany.

The sleeping accommodations for male guests in the convent, though quaint from excess of rude simplicity, were quite good enough to afford an excellent night's rest to one who had been afoot all

day. But amidst all this rudeness, it amused and surprised me not a little in a mendicant monk's cell, in the month of June, in Italy, to find that the good fathers had thought it necessary to warm my bed!

T. A. T.

# **TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**

BELFAST, SEPTEMBER 1.

[From our own Correspondents.]

The annual general assembly of the Members of the Association commenced in this town to-day. Following the accustomed course, the first day was devoted mainly to arranging the order of proceedings for the remainder of the Meeting, and to the election of officers for the various Sections.

## **GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

The General Committee, at one o'clock, assembled in Queen's College.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair. Sir Roderick read a letter from the retiring President, the Astronomer Royal, stating the causes of his absence from the Meeting at Belfast,—viz., family illness, and his present necessary attention to astronomical arrangements.

The General Secretary, DR. FORBES ROYLE, then read the Report of the Council, as follows.—

I.—With reference to the subjects referred to the Council by the General Committee at Ipswich, the Council have to report as follows:—(a) The Council have requested the President, Mr. Airy, to use his best endeavours to obtain from Government a grant towards the publication of Mr. Huxley's Zoology and Anatomy Researches, made during the voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, have been informed by Mr. Airy that the Government have expressed their inability to make a grant for that purpose in the present year; the Council recommend that the application should be repeated. (b) The Council requested the President, Mr. Airy, to communicate to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the recommendation approved by the General Committee, that the necessary aid should be given for the speedy publication of the botanical researches of Drs. Hooker and Thompson, Capt. Strachey, and Mr. Winterbottom, so as to constitute, in combination with former publications, a general Indian Flora. The Council have been informed by Mr. Airy, first, that Dr. Hooker is engaged under an instruction from Government in arranging his materials for publication in three volumes, the first of which will not be ready before November 1852,—and that no immediate application for further assistance is required; and, second, that, having ascertained the state of preparation of Dr. Thompson's researches, he has laid the case fully before the Court of Directors in a letter to Mr. Melville, to which he has as yet received no reply. (c) The Council requested the President, Mr. Airy, to make the necessary application to the Court of Directors of the East India Company to afford Capt. Strachey such aid as would enable him to publish his explorations in the Himalaya Mountains, and in Tibet, with the necessary maps and illustrations; and have learnt from Mr. Airy, that he has been informed that the Chairman of the Court of Directors has signified his intention of giving to Capt. Strachey the assistance contemplated by the Association, and that he has, therefore, taken no further step.

II.—The President, as one of the Committee for Tidal Observations in the Atlantic, appointed by the General Committee at Ipswich, has communicated to the Council the memorial which the Tidal Committee has presented to Government. It is as follows:—

"We beg leave to make to Her Majesty's Government a representation with which we have been charged by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, respecting the importance of sending out a ship or ships to extend our acquaintance with the phenomena of the Tides of the Atlantic Ocean.

"The importance of an acquaintance with the phenomena of the tides, both for practical and theoretical purposes, is sufficiently obvious, and has been recognized by the Government of this country in many ways. At most of the points of our own coast, and at several places in other countries, observations have long been made which suffice for most of these purposes. But perhaps it is not generally understood how far these observations, hitherto, are from giving us such a connected knowledge of the subject as may enable us to follow the course of the tide over any considerable portion of the ocean. Even with regard to our own shores, such accurate knowledge hardly existed till observations were made and continued for a fortnight at the coast-guard stations of Great Britain and Ireland, in June 1834, and again in June 1835. On the latter occasion application was also made to foreign maritime states, to make a similar and simultaneous series of observations, the Duke of Wellington, at that time Foreign Secretary of State, promoting the object in a manner which procured from them the most cordial and effective co-operation. The results of these observations were inserted and discussed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1836 (Part II.); and in consequence, the course of the tides along the shore from the Strait of Gibraltar to the coast of Norway was made out, and all the more general features, even along the coast of the United States. But beyond these limits we may be said to have no connected knowledge of the course of the tides of the Atlantic; and even within these limits it is impossible, for want of other observations, to connect those which were made,—for instance, the tides on the American and European shores. Along the coasts of

Africa and of South America we are ignorant of the course and progress of the tides, although we know some of the phenomena at detached points, and know some of them to be remarkable and perplexing. Nor is it at all likely that these defects in our knowledge will be removed by any collection of detached observations. It is only by systematic observations made with the express view of connecting our knowledge on this subject, and pursued from place to place, as the results themselves suggest, that we shall ever obtain a general view of the facts.—Such observations might be made in no long time if an Expedition were sent out with this special and exclusive object; and might, in that case, be so conducted as to lead with certainty to the result.

"The best mode of making observations would, probably, be found to be, to place observing parties at certain distances along the coast, the intervals being various according to the nature of the phenomena; and to direct them to make simultaneous observations for a few days, and then to proceed further along the coast with the Expedition; or the tides, at any place, might (on any day) be referred to the moon's transit, and this would afford sufficient means of comparison with any neighbouring case, unless the phenomena were peculiar. In this way the progress of the tide-wave along the coasts of Africa and America would be determined; from what points it diverges, and towards what points it converges; the latter points being, it is presumed, generally those of very high tides, such as occur on the east coast of Patagonia. With these observations, combined with others at oceanic islands, the general course of the tide elevation might be traced; and if this were done for the Atlantic, it would be the first time that the course of the tide, in such an open space, has been made known to us.

"It would, also, be desirable to observe, at the same time, the streams of flood and ebb. From such observations, combined with those of high and low water, it has appeared in Capt. Beecher's recent researches, results may be deduced, giving a new and unexpected view of the tidal movements of the sea, and supplying knowledge useful for the practical purposes of navigation.

"As has been said, it is probable that an Expedition devoted especially to such a purpose might attain the leading features of the required results in no long time; perhaps in a year or eighteen months. There must be on the supposition that it did not attempt to follow the details of the tides out of the oceanic space into collections of islands like the West Indies, the details of which would employ a much longer time.

"One ship, with several boats to set down and take up observing parties, would probably be the fittest scale of the Expedition; and standard points, where the observations should be longer continued, and to which the observations at secondary points should be referred, would be established from place to place in the course of the operations."

III.—It has been reported to the Council, by the officers of the Association, that from accidental circumstances, the three following recommendations from the Committee of Section C, at Ipswich, had not reached the Committee of Recommendations in sufficient time to be included in their report to the Committee:—

1. That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration, and report upon the exact position, number and nature of the phosphatic beds of the Crag, and to connect this subject with that of mineral manures generally, with reference to their scientific and economic value; and further to investigate the geological conditions under which the so-called "Coprolites" and other drifted organic and inorganic bodies occur in the Red Crag, and the probable sources from which these bodies have been respectively derived. The Committee to consist of Prof. Henslow, Mr. Searles Wood, and Mr. Long, with power to add to their number.

2. That Mr. Searles Wood be requested to prepare for the next meeting of the Association a report of the observed distribution of the specific forms of Vertebrata and Invertebrata in the supercretaceous deposits in the vicinity of Ipswich.

3. That Mr. Logan's paper on the Geology of Canada be printed in full in the next volume of the Reports of the Association.

The Council have requested the gentlemen named in the first two recommendations to proceed in the matters referred to, pending a decision of the General Committee, that may be taken at Belfast; and have ordered that Mr. Logan's paper on the Geology of Canada should be printed in full in the Ipswich volume of reports.

IV.—In concurrence with the Belfast Provisional Committee, the Council directed that the meeting should commence on Wednesday, the 1st of September; and requested the following gentlemen to undertake the offices of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, of Sections, respectively, subject to confirmation by the General Committee, viz.:

Section A.—President, William Thomson, Esq., Mathematical Professor, Glasgow; Vice-President, Right Rev. Dr. Denby; Secretary, W. J. M. Rankine, Esq.

Section B.—President, Dr. Andrews, M.R.I.A.; Secretaries, Robert Hunt, Esq., Dr. Hodges, Dr. Blyth.

Section C.—President, Lieut.-Col. Portlock, R.E.; Secretaries, James McAdam, Esq., J. Bryce, Esq., Prof. Nicol, Prof. McCoy.

Section D.—President, William Ogilby, Esq.; Secretaries, Dr. Lankester, J. C. Hyndman, Esq., Dr. Dickie.

Section E.—President, Col. Chesney, R.A.; Secretaries, R. Cull, Esq., Dr. Norton Shaw, R. McAdam.

Section F.—President, the Archbishop of Dublin; Vice-President, V. Whitley, Esq.; Secretaries, Prof. Hancock, J. McAdam, Esq., Junr.

Section G.—President, James Walker, Esq., F.R.S.; Vice-President, G. Lanyon, Esq., C.E.; Secretaries, Charles Manby, Esq., C.E., James Thomson, Esq., C.E.

The Council have added the names of the following cultivators of science to the list of corresponding members of the British Association:—M. Babinet, Paris; Mr. P. G. Bond, Cambridge, U.S.; M. Dufrenoy, Paris; M. Constant Prevost,

Paris; M. Pierre Tschihatchef, Paris; Dr. N. Nordenfalk, Finland; Professor Asa Gray, U.S.

The Council have great pleasure in submitting the following list of invitations, from which the General Committee will have to select the places of meeting in 1853, viz.:—Hull, where invitations were also received in 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856; and 1857 in which invitations the Municipal Council and all the other public bodies of the town united. Liverpool.—From the Mayor and Corporation; the Literary and Philosophical Society; the Royal Institution; the Architectural and Archaeological Society; the Polytechnic Society; the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire; being a renewal of the invitations presented at Edinburgh in 1850. Brighton.—From the Earl of Chichester and sixty-eight other gentlemen, in addition to the application made to the meeting at Ipswich on the part of the Commissioners of Brighton, by their clerk, Glasgow.—From the magistrates and Town Council, and from the Glasgow Philosophical Society. Leeds.—For a meeting some year after the year 1853.

The Council are happy to have it in their power to report most favourably on the proceedings in the last year at the establishment at Kew. The experimental trial of Mr. Ronald's magnetograph, which was in progress when the last Report of the Council was made, has been completed; and detailed statements of the performance of each of the three instruments have been furnished by Messrs. Ronald & Welsh, and are inserted in the column of reports for 1851. The Council have great pleasure in referring to these statements as showing that Mr. Ronald's adaptation of photography to record the magnetic variations is an effective and practically useful invention, supplying to those who may desire it the means of making and preserving a continuous registry of the phenomena. The processes employed for the construction and verification of standard thermometers have proved remarkably successful, and will form the subject of a distinct and detailed Report from the Committee of the Kew Observatory. The thermometers prepared by Mr. Welsh, under the direction of the Committee, based on comparison, and also on comparison with Mr. Regnault's standard, to furnish results highly satisfactory. They have already been supplied on application to the observatories at the Cape of Good Hope and Toronto, and to several persons under the following regulation of the Council:—"That standard thermometers made at Kew be supplied on application to members of the British Association and Fellows of the Royal Society at 12. each." The Council have also directed that the Kew Committee be authorized, at their discretion, to supply standard thermometers on official application to any department of Her Majesty's Government or to the East India Company; and, second, that the Committee be authorized, at their discretion, to present standard mercurial thermometers to certain of the philosophical instrument makers. In compliance with the first of these regulations, the Committee have supplied, on application from the Admiralty, fourteen thermometers graduated to extreme low temperatures, to be employed in the Arctic Expeditions; and, in compliance with the second regulation, they have presented standard thermometers to each of the following artists, viz.:—Messrs. Adie, Barrow, Newman, and Sims.

Applications have been received from Profs. James Forbes and William Thomson, of Glasgow, for suitable thermometers for very delicate experimental researches in which these gentlemen are engaged, and which thermometers are now in preparation.

The preparations for the construction of standard barometers are far advanced, and with a view to the further prosecution of their objects, the Committee for the construction and verification of standard instruments have taken steps for procuring authentic standards of length and weight, by placing themselves in communication with the Commission appointed by Her Majesty's Government to prepare such standards.

At the request of the East India Company, twenty sets of instruments for proposed meteorological observations in India have been examined and verified at Kew.

The arrangements required for Prof. Stokes's experiments have been completed, and the experiments are now in progress.

The Council have great pleasure in repeating their former expressions of entire approbation of the zeal and intelligence with which Dr. Welsh continues to discharge the various duties intrusted to him, from time to time, by the Superintending Committee. These qualities have been especially shown in the manipulations required in the construction of the standard thermometers, and in the processes for their verification.

At the request of the Council, the Superintending Committee have made arrangements with Mr. Green for four ascents of the Nassau Balloon, for the purpose of investigating the meteorological phenomena of the atmosphere. Two of these ascents have already taken place, one on the 17th and the other on the 26th of August, on each of which days Mr. Green ascended to between 19,000 and 20,000 feet, accompanied by Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, taking with them instruments prepared in the Kew Observatory. The observations made in these two ascents had reference chiefly to the laws of the decrement of temperature and of aqueous vapour in ascending into the atmosphere, and the subject of a communication from Mr. Welsh to the Mathematical and Physical Section.

In closing this Report of the proceedings at the establishment at Kew, the Council are glad to be able to state that the expenditure during the year has not exceeded the sum placed at their disposal by the General Committee, and that there are no debts; and the Council strongly recommend that the establishment should continue to receive the support of the British Association.

The Treasurer's Report was then read by Mr. NIXON, in the absence of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR.



THE GENERAL TREASURER'S ACCOUNT,  
From the 2nd of July 1851 (at Ipswich), to the 1st of Sep-  
tember 1852 (at Belfast).

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Balance brought from last Account	..	693	5	11
Life Compositions at Ipswich and since	..	50	0	0
Annual Subscriptions	..	202	0	0
Associates	..	244	0	0
Ladies' Tickets	..	141	0	0
Book Composition	..	5	0	0
Dividends on Stock—Eighteen months' dividend on 3,500l. 3 per cent. Consols.	..	152	18	3
From the Sale of Publications—viz. Reports, Catalogues of Stars, &c.	..	162	13	4
		£1,690	17	6
PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry Printing, Advertising, Expenses of Ipswich Meeting, and Petty Disbursements made by General and Local Treasurers	..	206	14	2
Printing Report of 9th Meeting—paid on account	300	0	0	0
Engraving, &c. for Report of the 21st Meeting	..	17	6	10
Salaries—Assistant General Secretary and Ac- countant (18 months)	..	525	0	0
Dove's Isothermal Lines	..	100	0	0
Maintaining the Establishment at Kew Obser- vatory	..	233	17	6
On account of Grant for Experiments on the Conduction of Heat	..	5	2	9
Influence of Solar Radiations	..	30	0	0
For a Geological Map of Ireland	..	15	0	0
Researches on the British Annellidæ	..	10	0	0
Vitality of Seeds	..	10	6	2
Strength of Boiler Plates	..	10	0	0
Balance at the Banker's	..	£226	17	3
Ditto in the hands of the General Treasurer and Local Treasurers	..	10	12	8
		237	9	11
		£1,690	17	6

Col. SABINE read the Report of the Committee appointed last year to watch the interests of Science in Parliament. Letters were read between Lord Wrottesley (the Chairman) and the Earl of Derby on the subject of facilitating the transit by post at a cheaper rate in foreign countries of Transactions of Societies and printed papers. In one example quoted it appeared that the printed paper from the Transactions of the Royal Society, which in England was charged 8d., cost 6s., 8s., 10s., and even 16s. in other countries named:—a rate of postage so high as entirely to preclude these papers being sent to individuals, and virtually to prohibit the communication of papers to the scientific world.

It was also hoped that arrangements were being made by the Royal Society in London, and with the Smithsonian Institute in America, for the transmission of works to scientific men in the respective countries.

The thanks of the General Committee were then voted to the Parliamentary Committee,—and especially to Lord Wrottesley.

The Assistant General Secretary, Prof. PHILLIPS, read the List of Officers, and Instructions for Committees,—and the order of business of the Sections for the following days. The names of the Officers will head our reports of the various Sections.

All the Sections are provided with apartments in the Queen's College.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

The first General Meeting was held in May Street Church, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. On the motion of Dr. ROBINSON, the chair was taken by Sir R. I. Murchison, for the purpose of explaining the absence of the Astronomer Royal, and on his behalf to resign the chair to his successor, Col. Sabine.—The President then proceeded to read his Address. The Lord Lieutenant was present.

#### The President's Address.

Gentlemen of the British Association,—My first duty in addressing you from this chair, must be to express my grateful thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me by placing me in so distinguished a position. My acknowledgments are due in the first place to the gentlemen of Belfast, who by their Provisional Committee brought my name before the Council as that of a person whose nomination to the Presidency would give satisfaction at Belfast; next, to my colleagues in the Council, who adopted the suggestion of the Provisional Committee, strengthening it by their approval; and finally, to the General Committee (the governing body), by whom it was confirmed. The strong attachment which I am known to have

felt for so many years to the British Association will be my best guarantee that no endeavours shall be wanting on my part to perform the duties of the office to the utmost of my power.

Gentlemen, we meet for the third time in the Sister Kingdom, on the invitation, which has been most welcome to us, of a part of the kingdom which has furnished to the British Association so large a proportion of distinguished members actively engaged in almost every department of science. On our arrival, we find ourselves surrounded by faces familiar to us in the recollections of many previous meetings, and long recognized as amongst the warmest and steadiest friends of our Association. Our Meeting is graced and honoured by the presence of Her Majesty's Representative. With ample and excellent accommodation liberally provided in the fullest anticipation of our wants, and with the evidence which forcibly impresses itself on every side of rapidly increasing prosperity, opening a wide field for the practical applications of science, our satisfaction in assembling here would be complete, were it not clouded by the absence of one friend who would have been among the foremost to have welcomed us to this meeting which he prepared, the Naturalist of Ireland, whose memory will long be honoured and cherished by the members of the British Association.

The ever-increasing activity of the various branches of science embraced by the British Association is such, as to render it scarcely possible to comprehend within the limits of an address of the usual length even a brief review of the progress made in the seven departments which constitute our Sections. In the selection which I have thus found myself compelled to make, I have been guided by a practical principle, which appears not unsuited to an Association in which the Presidency is an annual office,—viz. that the President for the year should notice by preference those subjects with which he is most familiar, in which the Association as a body have taken a part, or which are likely to be discussed at the meeting over which he presides.

Among the subjects which are likely to come before the Mathematical and Physical Section, there is none perhaps of greater importance, or requiring more careful consideration, than the question whether the time is arrived when the establishment of an Observatory in the Southern Hemisphere, furnished with instruments of suitable optical power for the examination of the Nebule of the southern heavens, and devoted exclusively to that branch of sidereal astronomy, should be again brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers. I need not occupy your time by re-stating on this occasion the reasons, both of scientific and national concernment, which induced the two principal Scientific Institutions of the United Kingdom, conjointly, to recommend to those entrusted with the administration of public affairs the formation of an establishment of this description in some fitting part of Her Majesty's southern dominions. I would rather refer you to the memorial presented to Government by the Earl of Rosse on the part of the Royal Society, and by Dr. Robinson on the part of the British Association, not only because it contains such a complete and formal exposition as may be most advantageously consulted by those who will now be called on to take part in the reconsideration of the subject, but also because it appears to me to furnish an admirable model, both in spirit and in matter, for communications designed to fulfil the important purpose of conveying in an official form the opinions and suggestions which the united body of scientific men of this kingdom may desire from time to time to bring under the consideration of the Executive.

In the discussions which took place at a former period, the only difficulty which appeared to be apprehended in reference to the successful working of such an establishment arose from a doubt whether mirrors of the required magnitude could be re-polished, as they would frequently need to be, on the spot. This difficulty has now, it is understood, been entirely removed by the improvements which the noble Earl, the President of the Royal

Society, to whom science is so deeply indebted for the instrumental means of prosecuting these researches, has made in the apparatus for re-polishing the mirrors, and in the instructions for the guidance of those who may have occasion to employ it which his own great personal experience has enabled him to prepare.

In this happy country, in which men are free to consider and to discuss the propriety of public support being given to undertakings conducive to national honour, and are encouraged to do so by the experience that public men of all parties who succeed each other in administration seek to be guided by enlightened public opinion, we may justly entertain the full conviction that measures which from their intrinsic importance deserve to be adopted will sooner or later obtain the consideration they merit. When such propositions are brought in the first instance,—as in the class of subjects with which we are here concerned it is desirable they should be,—before those public bodies which are justly regarded as possessing the highest scientific authority in this country, and as most competent to judge of them, they cannot be too carefully considered and discussed, before by their adoption they become invested with the authority and weight which these bodies have it in their power to impart. But when after due deliberation they have been so adopted, it is equally fitting that these public bodies should be true to their own convictions, and should steadily persevere in urging on all proper occasions, both publicly and privately, the measures which they believe will add to their country's honour, as well as to that general advancement of science by which all nations benefit freely and alike in proportion to their degree of mental cultivation. That an Observatory for the purpose specified, in a part of the globe where it can render peculiar service, and where we possess facilities which other nations do not possess, will ere long be established, no one I believe entertains a doubt. The importance was admitted by the Ministry to whom the recommendation was made, the only question with them appearing to be one of time. When therefore we view the intrinsic merit of the proposition itself, the general interest which it has excited at home and abroad, and its already, to a certain extent, favourable reception by Government, we cannot doubt that we have but to persevere, and by a judicious selection of times and opportunities the object will be secured. It will be for the members of the Mathematical and Physical Section to consider in the first instance, and for the General Committee subsequently to consider and decide, whether any official step shall be taken by the British Association in the present year. Should such be your decision, it will be the duty of the officers and Council of the Association to confer with the President and Council of the Royal Society, and in conjunction with them to take such steps as may appear most fitting to bring the subject again, and in the most impressive manner, under the consideration of the authorities of the State. On the former occasion it was thought most respectful to abstain from any suggestion in regard either to a suitable locality, or to the Astronomer who might be advantageously selected to direct an establishment of this novel description. Such may still be deemed, perhaps, the least exceptionable course; but at the same time it may be desirable that it should be fully known, that we are not unprepared on these and other points if it be the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government to desire our opinion.

Hitherto the researches of Sidereal Astronomy, even in their widest extension, had manifested the existence of those forces only with which we are familiar in our own solar system. The refinements of modern observation and the perfection of theoretical representation had assured us that the orbits in which the double stars, immeasurably distant from us, revolve around each other, are governed by the same laws of molecular attraction which determine the orbits of the planetary bodies of our own system. But the Nebulae have revealed to us the probable existence in the yet more distant universe of forces with which we were previously unacquainted. The highest autho-

rites in this most advanced of all the sciences acknowledge themselves unable even to conjecture the nature of the forces which have produced and maintain the diverse, yet obviously systematic, arrangement of the hosts of stars which constitute those few of the Spiral Nebulæ which have been hitherto examined. Hence the importance of increasing our knowledge of the variety of forms in which the phenomena present themselves, by a similar examination of the Southern Heavens to that which Lord Rosse is accomplishing in the Northern Heavens; hence also, we may believe, in great measure the devotion with which his Lordship has directed the unprecedented instrumental power which he has created almost exclusively to the observation of nebulae. But whilst we cannot but admire the steadiness of purpose with which an object regarded as of paramount importance is undeviatingly pursued, we can scarcely forbear to covet at least an occasional glance at bodies which from their greater proximity have more intimate relations with ourselves, and which, when viewed with so vast an increase of optical power, may afford instruction of the highest value in many branches of physical science. In our own satellite, for example, we have the opportunity of studying the physical conformation and superficial phenomena of a body composed, as we believe mainly at least, of the same materials as those of our own globe, but possessing neither atmosphere nor sea. When we reflect how much of the surface of the earth consists of sedimentary deposits, and consequently how large a portion of the whole field of geological research is occupied with strata which owe their principal characteristics to the ocean in which they were deposited, we cannot but anticipate many instructive lessons which may be furnished by the points of contrast, as well as of resemblance, which the surface of the moon, viewed through Lord Rosse's telescope, may present to the best judgment we are able to form of what the appearance of the earth would be if similarly viewed, or—with what may be more difficult perhaps to imagine—what we may suppose the earth would appear if it could be stripped of its sedimentary strata which conceal from us for the most part the traces of that internal action which has played so large a part in moulding the great outlines of the present configuration of its surface. It is understood that Lord Rosse himself participates in the wish that such an examination of the surface of the moon should be made,—and, should the desire of the Association be expressed to that effect, is willing to undertake it in conjunction with one or two other gentlemen possessing the necessary physical and geological knowledge. It will be for the members of the Association to determine the form in which a Report on the 'Physical Features of the Moon compared with those of the Earth' may most appropriately be requested.

In connexion with Astronomy, I permit myself to notice the publication, now in progress, of two works of considerable magnitude and value, because they do honour to the science and public spirit of the part of the United Kingdom in which we are assembled; I refer to the 'Markree Catalogue of Ecliptic Stars,' and to the results of the 'Observations at the Armagh Observatory.' The establishments from which these publications emanate belong to the class which owe their endowment and support to private munificence, but by the extent and character of the work they perform entitle themselves to rank with the institutions which in this and other countries testify to the liberality of a nation's patronage. The Markree Observatory, which has already distinguished itself, under the personal superintendence of its founder, amongst other services, by the discovery of one of the thirteen planets by which our knowledge of the solar domain has been enriched in the last seventeen years,—will hereafter take its position amongst the establishments which have most largely contributed to the perfection of modern Astronomy by its catalogue of the approximate places of all the stars in the ecliptic down to the twelfth magnitude inclusive; by which catalogue the detection of any still undiscovered planetary bodies belonging to our system will be greatly facilitated. One volume

has already been published in the year which has elapsed since our Ipswich Meeting, and a second is in preparation,—and both, by the aid of funds supplied from the annual grant now placed at the disposal of the Royal Society to be applied in the advancement of science. The publication of the results of the observations of the Armagh Observatory, since it has been under the very able direction of Dr. Robinson, has been for some time a desideratum. At the instance of the Royal Irish Academy, it was recommended by the Irish Executive, but without success. It is now being accomplished by aid from the same source as the Markree Catalogue. I have the more satisfaction in noticing these appropriations in favour of Irish science from funds designed for the general benefit of the United Kingdom, because they indicate the fairness and equality with which the distribution of those funds is administered: it is also, I believe, strictly in character with the prevailing principles which sanction public aid, that it should be given, when needed, to those who, as in the case of these private observatories, have already contributed largely from their own resources.

The Mathematical and Physical Theories of Light have afforded subjects for many interesting and profitable discussions in Section A, and have usually had one day in the six specially allotted to them. Those discussions will derive a more than usual interest at this meeting from the remarkable discovery recently made by Prof. Stokes, that under certain circumstances a change is effected in the refrangibility of light,—and from the advantage we possess in having amongst us on this occasion the eminent mathematician and physicist by whom this most important contribution to the science of physical optics has been made. His researches took their origin from an unexplained phenomenon discovered by Sir John Herschel, and communicated by him to the Royal Society in 1845. A solution of sulphate of quinine examined by transmitted light, and held between the eye and the light, or between the eye and a white object, appears almost as transparent and colourless as water; but when viewed in certain aspects and under certain incidences of light, exhibits an extremely vivid and beautiful celestial blue colour. This colour was shown by Sir John Herschel to result from the action of the strata which the light first penetrates on entering the liquid; and the dispersion of light producing it was named by him *epipolic dispersion*, from the circumstance that it takes place near the surface by which the light enters. A beam of light having passed through the solution was to all appearance the same as before its entrance; nevertheless, it was found to have undergone some mysterious modification,—for an epipolized beam of light—meaning thereby a beam which had once been transmitted through a quiferous solution, and had experienced its dispersive action—is incapable of further epipolic dispersion. In speculating on the possible nature of epipolized light, Prof. Stokes was led to conclude that it could only be light which had been deprived of certain invisible rays which in the process of dispersion had changed their refrangibility and had thereby become visible. The truth of this supposition, novel and surprising as it at first appeared, has been confirmed by a series of simple and perfectly decisive experiments; showing that it is in fact the chemical rays of the spectrum, more refrangible than the violet, and invisible in themselves, which produce the blue superficial light in the quiferous solution. Prof. Stokes has traced this principle through a great range of analogous phenomena, including those noticed by Sir David Brewster in his papers on "Internal Dispersion;" and has distinguished between "cases of false internal dispersion" or "opalescence," in which the luminous rays are simply reflected from fine particles held in mechanical solution in the medium, and those of "true internal dispersion," or "fluorescence," as it is termed by Prof. Stokes. By suitable methods of observation the change of refrangibility was detected, as produced not only by transparent fluids and solids, but also by opaque substances; and the class of media exhibiting "fluorescence" was found to be very large, consisting chiefly of organic substances, but compre-

hending, though more rarely, some mineral bodies. The direct application of the fact, as we now understand it, to many highly interesting and important purposes, is obvious almost on the first announcement. The facility with which the highly refrangible invisible rays of the spectrum may be rendered visible by being passed through a solution of sulphate of quinine or other sensitive medium, affords peculiar advantages for the study of those rays; the fixed lines of the invisible part of the solar spectrum may now be exhibited to our view at pleasure. The constancy with which a particular mode of changing the refrangibility of light attaches to a particular substance, exhibiting itself independently of the admixture of other substances, supplies a new method of analysis for organic compounds which may prove valuable in organic chemistry. These and other applications of the facts as they are now explained to us, will probably form subjects of notice in the Chemical and Physical Sections; and a still higher interest may be expected from the discussion of the principle itself, and of the foundation on which it rests. A discovery of this nature cannot be otherwise than extremely fertile in consequences, whether of direct application, or by giving rise to suggestions branching out more and more widely, and leading to trains of thought and experiment which may confer additional value on the original discovery by rendering it but the first step in a still more extensive generalization.

As the interest of this discovery is not confined to a single branch of science, the officers, with the approbation of the Local Committee, have requested Prof. Stokes to favour the Association with an exposition of the subject at an evening meeting, when the members of the different Sections may be able to attend without prejudice to their respective sectional duties: and in that view I have thought that this brief introductory notice might not be misplaced:—a notice which I cannot conclude without adverting to the gratification which all who cultivate science in this part of the United Kingdom must feel at the rising eminence of their highly accomplished fellow countryman.

Among the subjects of chemical inquiry which may well deserve the attention of a combination of philosophers, perhaps few could more usefully occupy their joint labours than the revision of the Equivalent Numbers of the Elementary Bodies. This is a task which must necessarily require the co-operation of several properly qualified individuals, if it be accomplished within anything like a reasonable period of time. Most of the Numbers now in use depend upon experiments performed by Berzelius, at a time when the methods of research then known were inadequate, even in such hands, to determine these constants with an accuracy sufficient for the wants of science at the present day. So much has this been felt to be the case, that many of the most accomplished chemists now living have undertaken extensive and laborious, though isolated researches upon the combining quantities of some of the most important elements. But much more than has been already performed still remains undone. Such a subject it is believed might be highly proper for consideration by the Chemical Section; to whose notice it would be introduced by the distinguished chemist, Dr. Andrews, who presides over that Section,—and than whom no one could be named as more competent to estimate the importance of such a revision, or to judge more truly of the qualifications that would be required for its execution.

We are deprived by the illness, I trust only temporary, of our valuable associate Prof. James Forbes, of the Report he would have given us of the progress of the experiments which he has undertaken, at the request of the Association, to test the results of the mathematical *Theory of Heat*. But this branch of Physics abounds more in subjects than any other at the present time in subjects which may be most profitably discussed. The theory of Heat has made great advances within the last ten years. Mr. Joule has by his experiments confirmed and illustrated the views demonstrated about the end of the last century by Davy and Rumford regarding the nature of heat, which are now beginning to find general acceptance. He



has determined with much accuracy the numerical relation between quantities of heat and of mechanical work. He has pointed out the true principles upon which the mechanical value of any chemical change is to be estimated, and by very careful experiments he has arrived at numerical expressions for the mechanical equivalents in some of the most important cases of chemical action, in galvanic batteries, and in combustion. These researches appear to be laying the ground-work for the ultimate formation of a *Mechanical Theory of Chemistry*, by ascertaining experimentally the mechanical equivalents expressed in absolute motive force of the thermic, electric, and magnetic forces. Mathematical developments of the theories of heat and electro-dynamics, in accordance with these principles, are given in various papers by MM. Helmholtz, Rankine, Clausius, and Thomson, published principally within the last two years. In discussing these subjects the Section will have a great advantage in being presided over by the last-named of these gentlemen, a native of Belfast, who at so early an age has attained so high a reputation, and who is taking a leading part in the investigations to which I have referred.

In connexion with the subject of heat, I would advert to the experiments in which Mr. Hopkins is engaged for investigating the possible influence of high pressure on the temperature at which substances in a state of fusion solidify—an inquiry which was shown by Mr. Hopkins, in a report recently presented to the British Association, to have an important bearing on the questions of the original and present state of the interior of the earth. It is well known that the temperature of the earth increases as we descend, and it has been calculated that at the rate at which the increase takes place in such depths as are accessible to us, the heat at a depth of 80 or 100 miles would be such as to fuse most of the materials which form the solid crust of the globe. On the hypothesis of original fluidity, and assuming that the rate of increase known to us by observation continues farther down, and is not counterbalanced by a considerable increase in the temperature of fusion occasioned by pressure, the present state of the earth would be that of a solid crust of 80 or 100 miles in thickness enveloping a fluid nucleus. Mr. Hopkins considers this state to be inconsistent with the observed amount of the precession of the equinoxes, and infers that if the temperature of fusion be not increased considerably by pressure, the hypothesis of internal high temperature being due to primitive heat cannot be correct; whilst, on the other hand, if the temperature of fusion be considerably heightened by pressure, he considers the conclusion to be unavoidable, that the earth must be solid at the centre.

Mr. Hopkins is assisted in these experiments, which are carried on at Manchester, by the well-known engineering knowledge of Mr. Fairbairn, and the equally well-known experimental skill of Mr. Joule. The principal difficulties attending the experiments with substances of low temperatures of fusion have been overcome, and strong hopes are entertained of success with substances of more difficult fusibility. The pressures employed are from three to four tons to eight and ten tons on the square inch. The latter is probably equal to the pressure at several miles beneath the earth's surface.

From *Heat* the transition is easy, and by many may be deemed natural, to *Terrestrial Magnetism*,—a science which perhaps more than any other has profited by the impulse and systematic direction communicated to it by the British Association, and which perhaps more than any other required such external aid. In the infancy of a science the phenomena of which present on our first acquaintance with them a great appearance of complexity, the path by which its progress may be advanced may be by no means easy to discern; and individual explorers may well, under such circumstances, be discouraged by doubts whether their labour will be recompensed by proportionate success, as well as disheartened by the little sympathy which is usually given to investigations which hold out but little immediate prospect of practical utility. Some there have been, however, from time

to time, who, impressed with a persuasion of the position which magnetism deserves to take, and which sooner or later they believe it will take, amongst the physical sciences of the highest order, have not spared this precursive labour, and have been uniformly conducted by it to the same general conclusion—viz., that in order to obtain a sufficient foundation of facts upon which to raise a fitting superstructure of inductive reasoning, it would be necessary to organize a system of co-operative research, in which the labours of many might be united agreeably to concerted arrangements; and that as such researches would require to be carried on nearly at the same epoch at many distant parts of the globe, for which private resources were inadequate, public assistance must be sought. That this conclusion was extensively recognized and acquiesced in, is sufficiently attested by the readiness so generally manifested by governments and individuals in all countries where mental cultivation is regarded to take part in the general system of magnetic co-operation proposed by this country in 1838. In the years which have since elapsed, the energy and zeal of those who have engaged in these researches have accumulated a mass of observations which as the fruit of systematic and concerted labour is, I believe, wholly unprecedented. The labour of digesting, comparing, and co-ordinating the body of facts thus obtained may certainly be stated to be not less than that expended in obtaining them; and as the one process must necessarily be in great measure carried on subsequently to the other, we are only now beginning to reap the first-fruits of this great co-operative undertaking in the bearing of its results upon theory. At the Ipswich Meeting of the British Association, I was requested by the General Committee to draw up a report on the state and progress of the magnetic researches consequent on the application of the British Association to Her Majesty's Government in 1838. I regret that, from the other very pressing duties above alluded to, I have not been able to complete this report in time to present it at this meeting; but as I may assume, from the request thus made to me, that the subject retains with the British Association the interest which it so happily acquired there, I may venture to avail myself of this opportunity to make a very few remarks on some of its most important results,—confining myself for the most part to results obtained by persons of our own country as the direct and immediate consequences of the recommendation of the British Association, leaving to a more fitting occasion a more general and comprehensive view.

We recognize in terrestrial magnetism the existence of a power present everywhere at the surface of our globe, and producing everywhere effects indicative of a systematic action; but of the nature of this power, the character of its laws, and its economy in creation, we have as yet scarcely any knowledge. The apparent complexity of the phenomena at their first aspect may reasonably be ascribed to our ignorance of their laws, which we shall doubtless find, as we advance in knowledge, to possess the same remarkable character of simplicity which calls forth our admiration in the laws of molecular attraction. It has been frequently surmised,—and the anticipation is, I believe, a strictly philosophical one,—that a power which, so far as we have the means of judging, prevails everywhere in our own planet, may also prevail in other bodies of our system, and might become sensible to us—in the case of the sun and moon particularly—by small perturbing influences measurable by our instruments, and indicating their respective sources by their periods and their epochs. As yet we know of neither argument nor fact to invalidate this anticipation; but, on the contrary, much to invest it with a high degree of probability. Be this, however, as it may, we have in our own planet an exemplification of the phenomena which magnetism presents in one of the bodies of our system, on a scale of sufficient magnitude, and otherwise convenient for our study. Accordingly, the first object to which the British Association gave its attention was, to obtain a correct knowledge of the direction and amount of the magnetic force generally over the whole surface of the globe corresponding to a definite epoch. It

has been customary to represent the results of magnetic observations by three systems of Lines, usually called isogonic, isoclinic, and isodynamic lines. (Lines of equal horizontal direction, of equal vertical direction, and of equal force.) In the maps of these lines existing in 1838, large spaces of the earth's surface were either blank, or the lines passing across them were very imperfectly supported by observations. In the more frequented parts, where observations were more numerous, the discrepancies of their dates impaired their suitability for combination; for the position and configuration of the magnetic lines have been found to undergo a *continual process of systematic change*, with the causes of which we are as yet wholly unacquainted, but which has obtained the name of *secular change*, to distinguish it from periodical variations of known and limited duration. Amongst the most marked deficiencies in these maps, were the greater part of the extra-tropical portion of the southern hemisphere,—the British possessions in North America, and British India;—magnetic surveys of these were expressly recommended, and the practicability and advantage of making the observations on board-ship, and of thus extending them over the surface of the ocean, were pointed out. It is most pleasing to recall to recollection, and gratifying to acknowledge from this chair, the favourable manner in which the recommendations of the British Association were received by Her Majesty's Government and by the East India Company, and how promptly and effectually they have been carried out. The blanks in the southern hemisphere have been filled up by maritime Expeditions appointed expressly for the purpose. Magnetic surveys have been completed of British North America at the expense of our own Government,—and of the Indian Archipelago at that of the East India Company,—and India itself is now in progress; whilst owing to the zeal of our naval officers, contributions have flowed in from almost every accessible part of the ocean. The co-ordination and mutual connexion of so large a mass of materials is necessarily a work of time, but is progressing steadily towards completion, and when presented in one connected view, will form the groundwork on which will securely rest a "general theory of terrestrial magnetism" corresponding to the present epoch. Until these combinations and calculations are performed, it would be obviously premature to speak of numerical values by which the magnetic forces at one part of the globe may be compared with those of another, or with forces of other descriptions; and for the same reason it is desirable to abstain for the present from notices of the geographical positions which particular lines, or, as some may deem them, critical points in the magnetic resultants, may occupy on the earth's surface at the present epoch. Such notices could only be as yet provisional, and liable to the amendments which more exact and extended calculation must be expected to produce. But thus much may be safely stated in reference to the general character of the three systems of lines which have been spoken of, that when derived afresh and exclusively from the observations of the last few years, they do most fully confirm the general conclusions derived from the observations of earlier date, which were submitted to the British Association in the Report on the 'Variations of the Intensity of the Magnetic Force at different Points of the Earth's Surface,' which preceded the Recommendations of 1838. The magnetic phenomena, or as it is now customary to call them, the three magnetic elements, appear to be everywhere and in both hemispheres the resultants of a duplicate system of magnetic forces, of which one at least undergoes a continuous and progressive translation in geographical space, the motion being from west to east in the northern hemisphere, and from east to west in the southern. It is to this motion that the secular change in all localities is chiefly, if not entirely, due; affecting systematically and according to their relative positions on the globe the configurations and geographical positions of the magnetic lines, and producing conformable changes in the direction and amount of the magnetic elements in every part of the globe. The comparison of the earlier recorded observations with those of the pre-

sent epoch gives reason to believe, that viewed in its generality, the motion of the system of forces which produces the secular change has been uniform, or nearly so, in the last two or three centuries. Under favourable conditions the regularity of this movement can be traced down to comparatively very minute fractions of time. By the results of careful observations continued for several years at the observatory of St. Helena,—where, in common with the greater part of the district of the South Atlantic, the secular change of the declination exceeds eight minutes in the year, and from its magnitude therefore may be advantageously studied,—every fortnight of the year is found to have its precise aliquot portion of the annual amount of the secular change at the station. This phenomenon of secular change is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable features of the magnetic system; and cannot with propriety be overlooked, as it too frequently has been, by those who would connect the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism generally, mediately or immediately with climatic circumstances, relations of land and sea, or other causes to which we are assured in no degree entitled to ascribe secular variation,—and who reason therefore as if the great magnetic phenomena of the earth were persistent, instead of being, as they are, subject to a continual and progressive change. It may confidently be affirmed that the secular magnetic variation has no analogy with, or resemblance to, any other physical phenomenon with which we are acquainted. We appear at present to be without any clue to guide us to its *physical causes*, but the way is preparing for a future secure derivation of its *laws* to be obtained by a repetition, after a sufficient interval, of the steps which we are now taking to determine the elements corresponding to a definite epoch.

The periodical variations in the terrestrial magnetic force, which I have before adverted to as distinguished from its secular change, are small in comparison with the force itself; but they are highly deserving of attention on account of the probability that by suitable methods of investigation they may be made to reveal the sources to which they owe their origin and the agency by which they are produced. They formed accordingly the subject of a distinct recommendation from the British Association, which met with an equally favourable reception. To investigate these variations by suitable instruments and methods, to separate each from the others, and to seek its period, its epochs of maximum and minimum, the laws of its progression, and its mean numerical value or amount, constituted the chief purposes for which magnetic observatories were established for limited periods at certain stations in Her Majesty's dominions, selected in the view that by a combination of the results obtained at them a general theory of each at least of the principal periodical variations might be derived, and tests be thus supplied whereby the truth of physical theories propounded for their explanation might be examined. We are just beginning to profit by the collocation and study of the great body of facts which has been collected. Variations corresponding in period to the earth's revolution around the sun, and to its rotation around its own axis, have been ascertained to exist, and their numerical values approximately determined in each of the three elements, the Declination, Inclination, and Magnetic Force. We unhesitatingly refer these variations to the sun as their *primary source*; since we find that in whatever part of the globe the phenomena are observed, the solstices and equinoxes are the critical epochs of the variations whose period is a year, whilst the diurnal variation follows in all meridians nearly the same law of local solar hours. To these unquestionable evidences of solar influence in the magnetic affections of the earth, we have now to add the recently ascertained fact, that the magnetic storms, or disturbances, which in the absence of more correct knowledge were supposed to be wholly irregular in their occurrence, are strictly periodical phenomena, conforming with systematic regularity to laws in which the influence of local solar hours is distinctly traced.

But whilst we recognize the sun as the primary cause of variations whose periods attest the source

from whence they derive their origin, the mode or modes in which the effects are produced constitute a question which has been and may still be open to a variety of opinions; the direct action of the sun as being itself a magnet—its calorific agency in occasioning thermo-electric and galvanic currents, or in alternately exalting and depressing the magnetic condition of substances near the surface of the earth or in one of the constituents of its atmosphere,—have been severally adduced as hypotheses affording plausible explanations. Of each and all such hypotheses the facts are the only true criterion; but it is right that we should bear in mind that in the present state of our knowledge, the evidence which may give a decided countenance to one hypothesis in preference to others does not preclude their possible co-existence. The analysis of the collected materials and the disentangling of the various effects which are comprehended in them, is far from being yet complete. The correspondence of the critical epochs of the annual variation with the solstices and equinoxes rather than with the epochs of maximum and minimum temperature, which at the surface of the earth, in the subsoil beneath the surface, or in the atmosphere above the surface, are separated by a wide interval from the solstitial epochs, appears to favour the hypothesis of a direct action; as does also the remarkable fact which has been established, that the magnetic force is greater in both the northern and southern hemispheres in the months of December, January, and February, when the sun is nearest to the earth, than in those of May, June, and July, when he is most distant from it: whereas if the effect were due to temperature, the two hemispheres should be oppositely instead of similarly affected in each of the two periods referred to. Still, there are doubtless minor periodical irregular variations which have yet to be made out by suitable analytical processes, which, by their possible accordance with the epochs of maximum and minimum temperature, may support in a more limited sense, not as a sole but as a co-ordinate cause, the hypothesis of calorific agency so generally received, and so ably advocated of late in connexion with the discovery by our great chemist and philosopher of the magnetic properties of oxygen and of the manner in which they are modified and affected by differences of temperature. It may indeed be difficult to suppose that the magnetic phenomena which we measure at the surface of the globe should not be in any degree influenced by the variations in the magnetic conditions of the oxygen of the atmosphere in different seasons and at different hours of the day and night; but whether that influence be sensible or not, whether it be appreciable by our instruments or inappreciable by them, is a question which yet remains for solution by the more minute sifting of the accumulated facts which are now undergoing examination in so many quarters.

To justify the anticipation that conclusions of the most striking character, and wholly unforeseen, may yet be derivable from the materials in our possession, we need only to recall the experience of the last few months, which have brought to our knowledge the existence of what may possibly prove the most instructive, as it is certainly at first sight the least explicable of all the periodical magnetic variations with which we have become acquainted. I refer to the concurrent testimony which observations at parts of the globe the most distant from each other bear to the existence of a periodical variation or inequality, affecting alike the magnitude of the diurnal variations and the magnitude and frequency of the disturbances or storms. The cycle or period of this inequality appears to extend to about ten of our years; the maximum and minimum of the magnitudes affected by it being separated by an interval of about five years, and the differences being much too great, and resting on an induction far too extensive, to admit of uncertainty as to the facts themselves. The existence of a well-marked magnetic period which has certainly no counterpart in thermic conditions, appears to render still more doubtful the supposed connexion between the magnetic and calorific influences of the sun. It is not a little remarkable that this periodical magnetic variation

is found to be identical in period and in epochs of maxima and minima with the periodical variation in the frequency and magnitude of the *solar spots* which Mr. Schwabe has established by twenty-six years of unremitting labour. From a comical connexion of this nature, supposing it to be finally established, it would follow, that the decennial period which we measure by our magnetic instruments is, in fact, a *solar period*, manifested to us also by the alternately increasing and decreasing frequency and magnitude of obscurations on the surface of the solar disc. May we not have in these phenomena the indication of a cycle or period of *secular change in the magnetism of the sun*, affecting visibly his gaseous atmosphere or photosphere, and sensibly modifying the magnetic influence which he exercises on the surface of our earth?

The determination of the figure and dimensions of the globe which we inhabit may justly be regarded as possessing a very high degree of scientific interest and value; and the measurements necessary for a correct knowledge thereof have been long looked on as proper subjects for public undertakings, and as highly honourable to the nations which have taken part in them. Inquiries in which I was formerly engaged led me fully to concur with a remark of Laplace, to the effect that it is extremely probable that the first attempts were made at a period much anterior to those of which history has preserved the record; the relation which many measures of the most remote antiquity have to each other and to the terrestrial circumference strengthens this conjecture, and seems to indicate, not only that the earth's circumference was known with a great degree of accuracy at an extremely ancient period, but that it has served as the base of a complete system of measures the vestiges of which have been found in Egypt and Asia. In modern times the merit of resuming these investigations belongs to the French nation, by whom the arc of the meridian between Formentera and Dunkirk was measured towards the close of the last century. The Trigonometrical Survey of Great Britain commenced in 1783, for the specific object of connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, was speedily expanded by the able men to whom its direction was then confided into an undertaking of far greater scientific as well as topographical importance, having for its objects on the one hand the formation of correct maps of Great Britain, and on the other the measurement of an arc of the meridian having the extreme northern and southern points of the Island for its terminations. A portion of this arc, amounting to 2° 0' 50", viz., from Dunnose in the Isle of Wight to Clifton in Yorkshire—was published in the *Phil. Trans.* in 1803. As the whole arc, extending from Dunnose to Unst and Balta, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, would comprise more than 10°, and as nearly half a century had elapsed since the publication of the earlier part of the Survey, it is not surprising that some degree of impatience should have been felt, both by those who desired the results for scientific use and by those who were interested for the scientific character of the nation, that the general results of the survey applicable to scientific purposes should at length be given to the world. Accordingly, at the Birmingham Meeting of the British Association in 1849 a Resolution was passed appointing a deputation to confer with the Master-General of the Ordnance, and a similar resolution was passed about the same time by the President and Council of the Royal Society. On communicating with the Master-General, it appeared that the want of special funds for the requisite calculations formed the only obstacle:—a difficulty which was happily immediately surmounted by an application of the President and Council of the Royal Society to Lord John Russell, then First Lord of the Treasury. The Report of the Council of the British Association to the General Committee at the Meeting of the last year, at Ipswich, contained an official statement from the Inspector-General of Fortifications of the progress of the reduction and examination of the observations preparatory to the desired publication; and concluded with expressing the expectation of the Director of the Survey, that he "should be able to furnish for communication to the British Asso-



cation that would probably assemble in 1852 the principal results obtainable from the geodetic operations in Great Britain and Ireland. By a recent letter to my predecessor from Capt. Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, who is intrusted with the direction of the publication, I am enabled to have the pleasure of announcing that the "printing of the observations made with the Zenith Sector, for the determination of the latitudes of stations between the years 1842 and 1850 is finished, and will be presented in time for the meeting of the British Association, and that the calculations connected with the triangulation are rapidly advancing towards their completion."

In the mean time, the great arc of Eastern Europe has been advancing with unexampled rapidity, and to an extent hitherto unparalleled. Originating in topographical surveys in Esthonia and Livonia, and commenced in 1816, the operations, both geodesical and astronomical, have been completed between Izmail on the Danube and Fugleness in Finnmarken,—an extent of 25½ meridional degrees. Next to this in extent is the Indian arc of 21° 21' between Cape Comorin and Kalliana; and the third is the French arc already referred to of 12° 22'. It appears by a note presented to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg by M. Struve, that a provisional calculation has been made of a large part of the great arc of Eastern Europe, and that it has been found to indicate for the figure of the earth a greater compression than that derived by Bessel in 1837 and 1841, from all the arcs then at his command,—Bessel's compression having also been greater than Laplace's previous deduction. It is naturally with great pleasure that I perceive that the figure of the earth derived by means of the measurement of arcs of the meridian approximates more and more nearly, as the arcs are extended in dimension, to the compression which I published in 1825 as the result of a series of Pendulum Experiments which, by the means placed by Government at my disposal, I was enabled to make from the equator to within ten degrees of the pole,—thus giving to that method its greatest practicable extension.

The observations hitherto made on the tides of the ocean have been insufficient to furnish such a connected knowledge of the subject as would enable us to follow the course of the tide over any considerable portion of the ocean; and in the opinion of persons most competent to judge, it is only by systematic observations, specially directed for the purpose, that this connected knowledge is likely to be obtained. Accordingly, a resolution was passed at the Ipswich Meeting of the Association appointing a Committee to prepare a Memorial to Her Majesty's Government, representing the importance of determining the progress of the tide wave along the coasts of Africa and South America by an Atlantic Tidal Expedition. This Memorial was presented to Government by my predecessor, and, having been referred to the Hydrographer, has been most favourably reported upon. We may therefore expect that the survey will be very shortly commenced. The recent researches of Capt. Beechey, which have given a new and unexpected view of the tidal movements of the ocean, show how much yet remains to be learnt respecting the tides even for the practical purposes of navigation.

The facts derived a few years since from the barometrical observations at St. Helena, showing the existence of a lunar atmospheric tide, have been corroborated in the last year by a similar conclusion drawn by Capt. Elliot, of the Madras Engineers, from the barometrical observations at Singapore. The influence of the moon's attraction on the atmosphere produces, as might be expected, a somewhat greater effect on the barometer at Singapore, in lat. 1° 19', than at St. Helena, in lat. 16° 57'. The barometer at the equator appears to stand on the average about 0.006 in. (more precisely 0.0057, in lat. 1° 19') higher at the moon's culmination than when she is six hours distant from the meridian.

We have received from our valued Corresponding Member Prof. Dove, for presentation to this Meeting, an important continuation of his re-

searches on the temperatures at the surface of the globe. In former communications he has furnished us with maps showing, so far as observation permits, the isothermals of the whole globe in every month of the year. He has now given us,—first, the normal temperatures of each parallel of latitude in each month; being the average of all the temperatures in that parallel in such month,—and second, the abnormal temperatures, or the difference between the temperature of each place and the mean temperature of its parallel. From these again are formed lines of abnormal temperature for each month,—surrounding and marking out those districts or localities which, from peculiarities of the surface or other causes affecting the distribution of heat, are characterized by excessive abnormal heat or abnormal cold. The importance of these researches on the general theory of the causes which interfere with the equable distribution of heat according to latitude, is obvious.

The activity which has prevailed so greatly of late in the collection of meteorological data has been almost exclusively confined to that portion of the surface of the globe which is occupied by land, although the portion covered by the ocean is not only much greater in extent, but is also better suited for the solution of several meteorological problems. Many striking examples might be adduced to show that it is "systematic direction," and not "individual zeal" in naval men, which has been wanting; and it has been therefore with great satisfaction that meteorologists have learnt that a proposition has recently been made from the United States Government to the British Government to undertake, conjointly and in co-operation, a system of meteorological observations, to be made at sea in all ships belonging to the naval service of the two countries, and sufficiently simple to be participated in by the merchant service also. In a partial trial which has been already made of this system in the United States, it has been found to produce results which, exclusively of their scientific bearing, are of great importance to the interests of navigation and commerce, in materially shortening passages by the knowledge of prevailing winds and currents at particular seasons. The practical advantages arising from the co-ordination of the observations in the Hydrographic Office of the United States, and the circulation of the charts of the winds and currents, and of the sailing directions founded on them, have been such and so appreciated, that there are now, as it is stated, more than one thousand masters of American ships engaged in making them. The request for British co-operation in an undertaking so honourable to the country in which it originated, was referred in the spring of this year by the Earl of Malmesbury to the President and Council of the Royal Society for a Report; from which I permit myself to quote the concluding sentence, in the persuasion that it would find an echo, if necessary, in every part of the United Kingdom, and that it cannot fail to be promptly acted upon by the Government of a country in which maritime interests hold so prominent a place.—"To the Government of this country the demand for co-operation and for the interchange of observations is most earnestly addressed by the Government of the United States; and the President and Council of the Royal Society express their hope that it will not be addressed in vain. We possess in our ships of war, in our packet service, and in our vast commercial navy, better means for making such observations, and a greater interest in the results to which they lead, than any other nation. For this purpose, every ship which is under the control of the Admiralty should be furnished with instruments properly constructed and compared, and with proper instructions for using them. Similar instructions for making and recording observations, as far as their means will allow, should be given to every ship that sails, with a request that they will transmit the results to the Hydrographer's Office of the Admiralty; where an adequate staff of officers or others should be provided for their prompt examination, and the publication of the improved charts and sailing directions to which they would lead. Above all, it seems desirable to establish a prompt communication with the Hydrographer's Office of the United

States, so that the united labours of the two greatest naval and commercial nations of the world may be combined, with the least practicable delay, in promoting the interests of navigation."

Amongst the most valuable results which the Physical Sciences may expect to obtain from this extensive system of nautical observation, we may reckon the construction of charts of the isothermals of the surface of the ocean corresponding to every month in the year, similar to Prof. Dove's monthly isothermals of the temperature of the air; and a knowledge of the normal condition as well as the abnormal variations, with their special causes and effects, of the great Gulf-stream which connects the shores of the Old and New World, and in its normal effects is influential in many ways on the climate of the United States and Western Europe, whilst its abnormal effects are principally known, so far as we are yet aware, by the peculiarities of climate which they occasionally produce on the European side of the Atlantic. Of the extent, depth, and limits of this remarkable current in ordinary and extraordinary years we are as yet very imperfectly informed. Of the zoology of the great tracts of ocean which are covered by its banks of seaweed we know nothing beyond the fact that they are the habitation of a countless number of oceanic animals—giving rise possibly to deposits which may have distinctive characters from littoral deposits or from those of marine estuaries. But doubtless we can now estimate only a very small part of the advantages which Terrestrial Physics as well as Hydrography and Navigation would derive from the concurrent exertions of the two great maritime nations in the way that has been pointed out.

The analogy of the configuration of the land and sea on the north of the continents of Asia and America has for some time past caused an opinion to be entertained that the sea on the north of the Parry Islands might be as open as it is known to be throughout the year in the same latitude on the north of the Siberian Islands. The expectation that Wellington Strait might as a continuation of Barrow's Strait, prove a channel of communication from the Atlantic into that part of the Polar Ocean, has been considerably strengthened in the last year by the discoveries which we owe to the hardihood and intrepidity of our merchant seamen. The access to the Polar Ocean, and the degree in which it may be navigable for purposes of discovery or of scientific research, are amongst the few geographical problems of high interest which remain to be solved; and we may confidently look for a solution, in the direction at least that has been adverted to, by the Expedition which has been despatched under Sir Edward Belcher to follow up the discovered traces of Sir John Franklin's vessels.

The success which the Kew Observatory Committee have had in their undertaking to make Standard Thermometers encourages us to hope that they will be equally successful in the endeavour in which they are now engaged to introduce a greater degree of precision in the construction of meteorological instruments generally, as well as in the more delicate kinds which are so frequently required in physical experiments. An establishment has long been a desideratum in which instruments for various physical researches employed in foreign countries should be tried in comparison with the instruments used here, and the relative merits of each examined, and in which new and promising inventions and suggestions should receive a practical trial. Amongst its other services rendered to science and to the country, the British Association is now entitled to claim the merit of having organized an establishment which appears extremely well suited to supply this deficiency, and needs only more extensive means to supply it to any required extent. The applications which have been made in Kew in the past year by Profs. Forbes and Thomson for thermometers of particular kinds, required in very delicate experiments in which those gentlemen are engaged, and by the Admiralty for Standard Thermometers for very low temperatures to be employed by the Arctic Expeditions, show that the advantages to be derived from such an establishment are already beginning to be recognized; and as these become

more known and felt, it may confidently be anticipated that means will not be wanting for such an extension of the establishment at Kew as may be necessary to meet fully the public requirements. The desire which is so frequently manifested by voyagers and travellers in distant countries to contribute to our knowledge of terrestrial physics would be greatly aided by increased facilities afforded to them of obtaining suitable and well assured instruments, and still more if practical instruction or advice could be added. It is not from deficiency of interest, or of a desire to be useful in such inquiries, that our British travellers do not reap the full advantages of the great opportunities which they possess, so much as from the absence of any provision for supplying instruments on which reliance can be placed, with practical instructions for their use. In no department is the "systematic direction" which it is the object of the British Association to communicate to the sciences generally more needed than in Physical Geography. To carry this desirable purpose into effect, might with great propriety and public benefit be made to form a branch of the duties of the Kew Observatory.

In compliance with a resolution of the Council, the Kew Committee have made arrangements for four aeronautic ascents in the Nassau Balloon, chiefly for the purpose of investigating the laws of the decrement of temperature and of aqueous vapour in ascending into the atmosphere. The first two of these ascents took place on the 17th and 26th of August, attaining on each occasion between 19,000 and 20,000 feet; and will be the subject of a communication to the Association, which will doubtless excite much interest, from Mr. Welsh, of the Kew Observatory, who was charged with the conduct of the observations.

The opportunity which the Observatory furnishes to the members of the Association of a convenient locality, presenting many facilities for carrying on a series of delicate experiments, has been taken advantage of by Prof. Stokes for experiments in which he is engaged on the *Index of Friction in different Gases*. Experiments reported by myself to the Royal Society in 1829 showed that the retardation of a pendulum vibrating in different gases was not proportionate to their respective densities, but appeared to depend also on some inherent quality whereby the different gases present different degrees of resistance to the motion of bodies passing through them. I was interrupted in the prosecution of this subject by a recall to military duty,—and I now rejoice to see it in hands so far more able to do so far more.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed at the Ipswich Meeting to watch over the interests of Science, consisting of Members of the British Association who are also Members of the Legislature, have this morning made their first Report to the General Committee; and some notice of the subjects which have chiefly occupied them in the past year may not be unacceptable to the Members of the Association at large. One of these subjects is, that of Scientific Pensions. It is known to all, that since the commencement of the reign of Her present Majesty, pensions to the amount of 1,200*l.* have been at the disposal of the First Minister of the Crown, to be granted each year, in recompense of civil services, chiefly, though not exclusively, in literature and science,—and that several persons of various degrees of literary and scientific eminence have received pensions accordingly, many of which have given much public satisfaction. On examining the appropriations which have been made in the fourteen years since this fund became available, it appeared that only about 13 per cent., or an eighth part of the whole amount, had been allotted to scientific pensions. Considering this to be a proper subject to be brought under the notice of Government, Lord Wrottesley, the Chairman, and Sir R. H. Inglis, one of the Members of the Committee, obtained an interview with the Earl of Derby for that purpose. The readiness of Government to attend to such representations has been fully shown in the scientific pensions granted in the present year, amounting to nearly a third of the whole sum available for the year. These pensions have been granted, on the recommendation of the Pre-

sident of the Royal Society,—to Mr. Hind, who has the unique distinction of being the discoverer of no less than six out of the twenty-five known planets of the solar system,—to Dr. Mantell, so well known for his successful researches in palæontology,—and to Mr. Ronalds, for the electrical and kindred researches in which he has been engaged for so many years. The intimate association of the scientific services of Mr. Ronalds for several years past with the Observatory of the British Association at Kew must render this last selection peculiarly gratifying to our members.

Another subject which has occupied the attention of the Parliamentary Committee in the last year, is one to which their attention was requested by the Council of the Association with a view of carrying into effect the desire of the General Committee for a more cheap and rapid international communication of scientific publications. The credit of the first move towards the accomplishment of this desirable object is due to the Government of the United States; by whom an arrangement was made for the admission duty free of all scientific books addressed as presents from foreign countries to all institutions and individuals cultivating science in that country,—such books being sent through the Smithsonian Institution, by whom their further distribution to their respective destinations was undertaken. This arrangement was notified to our Government through the British Minister at Washington and a similar privilege was at the same time requested for the admission duty free into England of books sent as presents from the United States to public institutions and individuals cultivating science in this country, under such regulations as might appear most fitting. This proposition gave rise to communications between the President of the Royal Society and the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the one part, and the Treasury and the principal Commissioner of Customs on the other; the result of which has been, the concession of the principle of admission, duty free, into England of scientific books from all countries, designed as presents to institutions and individuals named in lists to be prepared from time to time by the Royal Society, after communication with other scientific Societies recognized by charter,—under the regulation, however, that the books are to be imported in cases addressed to and passing through the Royal Society. This arrangement has come into operation; and it may be interesting to notice, as giving some idea of its extensive bearing, that the first arrival from the United States which has taken place under these regulations consists of packages weighing in all no less than three tons. There is another branch of the same subject which is more difficult to arrange,—viz. the international communication by post of scientific pamphlets and papers at reduced rates of postage; the Parliamentary Committee have directed their attention to this part of the subject also, and I earnestly hope that their exertions will be successful.

Allusions have been made by influential men, and in influential places, to a direct representation of Science in Parliament; and we frequently hear opinions expressed that Parliament might be improved by a greater admixture of men who might be chosen as the representatives of the intellectual cultivation of the nation amongst those who represent its material interests. The benefit which the Legislature might derive from a change of this description is a question rather for statesmen than for men of science, and would be quite unsuitable for discussion here: but in respect to the influence which such change would exercise on Science itself and on its cultivators, it does belong to us to consider both its probable advantages and disadvantages. I have no hesitation in expressing, as an individual opinion, my belief that the possible gain would be incalculably outweighed by the too certain evils; and that scientific men cannot too highly value and desire to retain the advantage they now possess in the undisturbed enjoyment of their own pursuits untroubled by the excitements and distractions of political life. Some there are amongst us, and some there ever have been, who, born to a station which brings with it public duties, but gifted with a strong natural taste for the pur-

suits of science, do manage to succeed in a greater or less degree in combining both. Success is in such cases the more honourable,—and is the more admired, because it manifests the strength of the original disposition, and indicates how much more might probably have been accomplished by an undivided attention. The economy of human labour points specially to such men as the most suitable representatives of science in the legislature of which they already form a part. The selection from amongst them of a certain number to be particularly charged with the duties of watching over and promoting the interests of science, either with Government or in the Legislature, appears in this view a most happy expedient. We cannot read over the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who form the Parliamentary Committee of the British Association without being satisfied that science would not be likely to be more honourably or more ably represented by any system of direct representation; nor can we look to the discretion and practical wisdom with which the proceedings of the Committee have been conducted in the first year of its existence without being impressed with the belief that it is destined to render important services both to the country and to ourselves.

Gentlemen, I have now occupied fully as much of your time and attention as I can venture to trespass on,—and yet have found it impossible to comprehend within the limits of a discourse all the topics to which I would gladly have called your notice, even in those branches of knowledge in which I may consider myself as least uninformed, in three of the seven departments into which our science is divided. I have left wholly untouched those wide fields of Geology and Natural History, which would of themselves have furnished fitting subjects for an address of still longer duration. No one can be more sensible of this, and of many other imperfections and deficiencies, than the individual who addresses you; yet, if he has not wholly failed in the purpose he designed—if the impression which he has endeavoured to convey, however faint may be the image, be true to that which it is intended to represent,—you have not failed to recognize the gratifying picture of British Science in the full career of energetic action and advancement, pressing forward in every direction to fill the full measure of the sphere of its activity in the domain of intellectual culture; regardless on the one hand of the minutest details in the patient examination of natural facts, and on the other hand diligent in combining them into generalizations of the highest order, by the aid of those principles of inductive philosophy which are the surest guide of the human intellect to the comprehension of the laws and order of the material universe.

A vote of thanks to Col. Sabine was moved by Dr. ROBINSON, and seconded by Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE.

Prof. PHILLIPS gave out the proceedings for the order of business; and contrasted the meetings at Ipswich and at Belfast up to nine o'clock in the evening of the corresponding portions of the weeks. It appeared that there had entered—

	Ipswich, 1851.	Belfast, 1852.
Old Life Members.....	110	105
New do. do.....	2	8
Old Annual Members.....	38	45
New do. do.....	39	52
Associates.....	159	367
Foreigners.....	16	4
Ladies.....	111	228

Of money the amount at Ipswich was 445*l.*, and at Belfast 824*l.*

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A contemporary, whom we will not be so ungenerous as to name for those to whom the mere mention of the fact does not betray him, is acquiring a facility in the abuse of confidences which will assuredly end by depriving him of all opportunities for such abuse. For the most part, we do not deem it any business of ours to meddle with our contemporaries,—considering all matters of management as things which they have to settle with their own contributors. But in the cases to which we are about to advert,—there is a question of literary morality involved, on which we are not at liberty to refrain from pronouncing,



even had we not a personal interest in having the matters well understood. We need the less hesitate to do so, as our contemporary has unblushingly avowed his own principle of dealing in respect of such matters as those to which we have to refer. On a recent occasion, when [see ante, p. 773] our contemporary very improperly dragged before the public certain "unconfirmed minutes" of the Royal Society, he daringly met our explanation to our own readers by claiming to find in the matter complained of a legitimate subject of boast,—covering at once his breach of confidence and his ignorance of the real facts—an ignorance of which he is in full enjoyment to the present day (as may be seen in his columns a fortnight since)—by the assertion of superior information, and of the right to use it however obtained. "From our connexion with scientific men," said our contemporary, with great dignity, "we are frequently in possession of information on matters of science before it reaches the stage in which it is available to the public journals." \* \* On all subjects of actual knowledge," he gallantly proceeded, "we command the sympathy and assistance of the highest authorities in the respective sciences; and this it is sometimes evident, as in the present instance, our contemporary [meaning ourselves] does not." As no comment of ours could have improved on the intrinsic absurdity of this, we did not think it necessary to add anything to what we had already said,—which was said in the regular discharge of our duties, and not for the sake of an argument with any contemporary:—but a new instance having now arisen in which the same party has, beyond any possibility of question, availed himself, for his journal, of information before it had "reached the stage in which it was available to the public journals," we think it right that our readers should again know why we have not done the same. Last week Col. Sabine sent us a copy of his undelivered speech, as this year's President of the British Association, in order to facilitate the preparation of our Report of the proceedings at the present meeting. For this courtesy we felt much obliged to Col. Sabine; but we took our own view as to the limitation of the rights which he intended to convey,—and it certainly did not occur to us, as one of these, that we should anticipate the Colonel by means of his own communication. At his own personal request, the editor of the journal to which we have alluded—he who has the trick of availing himself of the unavailable—was also supplied with a copy of the speech; and he, of course, acted on his, very peculiar, views of the right to deal with the "information on matters of science" furnished by his "connexion with scientific men." Taking an oracular air, he proceeded out of the document itself to indicate to Col. Sabine the nature of his duties. By an absurd parody of the practice common to the Morning papers, of anticipating the Queen's Speech on the opening of a parliamentary session, he jauntily, and as it would seem without the slightest misgiving, suggested to his readers what he thought it *probable* the President would say when he should come to address the British Association.—It is but fair to our contemporary that we should confess, at whatever amount of self-sacrifice, that his oracles were right. Col. Sabine did follow our contemporary's lead.—Our readers will have no difficulty in understanding how it is that our contemporary's "connexion with scientific men" enables him to avail himself of that which is *unavailable* to us exactly because of the same connexion. At the same time, our contemporary's practice has its inconveniences,—to himself, we mean,—that it has to others, seems to be of no consideration. We feel pretty certain that our contemporary will not report by anticipation the speech of the next year's President.

The newspapers announce the death on the 15th ult., in Germany, of Dr. Herbert Mayo, a well-known contributor to the physiological literature of his day. The Doctor had paid especial attention to the physiology and pathology of the nervous system:—and had disputed with Sir Charles Bell some of the discoveries of that great physiologist. In 1827 his 'Outlines of Human Physiology' appeared,—and in 1835 his 'Outlines of

Human Pathology:—and these works may fairly be regarded as valuable contributions towards the present advanced position of these sciences in Great Britain. The Doctor was early appointed surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital,—and he subsequently became the Senior Surgeon there. On the opening of King's College he was appointed its Professor of Physiology. With all his learning and industry, however, Dr. Mayo does not appear to have succeeded in practice. His health became enfeebled by rheumatism;—and some misunderstanding with his colleagues compelled him to retire from the professorship of King's College. In an evil hour for his professional reputation he submitted himself to the folly of the cold-water cure; and afterwards, advocating the system, he was for some years the medical attendant at an establishment for the purpose near Boppard, on the Rhine. Here it was that he published a work on the cold-water cure, in 1845. It is needless to say, that the physiologist of 1827 could not be recognized in the hydropath of 1845. His first work was the effort of a young and vigorous mind seeking truth and reputation:—his last was that of a decaying intellect occupied in the struggle after practice and wealth. Within the last few years Dr. Mayo published a series of amusing letters in *Blackwood's Magazine* on 'The Truths contained in Popular Superstitions,' which were afterwards republished. In these we find traces of that habit of thought which had led him too hastily to adopt a system of medicine of which he had had but a very limited experience. But in spite of this he has achieved a reputation in the history of physiology which will last when the fact of his departure from the sound principles of medical practice will be forgotten.

A movement has, we see, been commenced in Exeter by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Dr. Shapter, Mr. Ellis, and other gentlemen, with a view to carry out a matter to which we recently adverted—the establishment of the use of Greenwich time in Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport and Bristol. A Correspondent informs us that the Astronomer Royal's opinion having been asked in reference to the bearing of this question on the tidal regulations of our ports, he returned the following answer:—"The question of the tidal tables is unaffected by this. If one kind of time is adopted instead of another, all that is necessary is to alter the next edition of the printed tables by the difference of these times." Our Correspondent further states, that one of the Judges has given it as his unofficial opinion that legal time is that which is used and recognized in any locality. Greenwich time being in use in Liverpool, is legal time there:—and if Plymouth were to adopt Greenwich time instead of the mean solar time of its own meridian, it would be legal time there also. In fact, there is no law in the statute book bearing on this question. Thus, the Astronomer Royal's opinion on the one hand, and that of one of our most eminent Judges on the other, would seem to answer the most serious objections raised by those who are opposed to any alteration from the local standard of time to that of Greenwich time.

The method of regulating the time of a whole country by a chosen meridian, through the instrumentality of the magnetic telegraph, is about to be introduced into Germany. Dr. Erb, professor of astronomy in the University of Heidelberg, has obtained a grant of land from the Corporation of Bamberg—a town on the river Regnitz, in Northern Bavaria,—on which he proposes to erect a high tower, on the top of which will be placed an electrical clock, like the one at Charing Cross. The necessary powers have all been conceded to Dr. Erb by the government at Munich,—and the works, it is said, will be forthwith commenced. In itself Bamberg is a well selected point for such purposes as a general regulation of time for Germany. It is as nearly as possible in the centre of the Teutonic lands. It is connected by the Leipzig line with the system of northern and eastern railways; the Augsburg line enables it to touch at the same moment Stuttgart, Munich, and the Lake of Constance,—the Frankfort branch brings it into communication with the Rhenish cities from Basle to Düsseldorf. It has also the immense advantage of lying on the great water route of central Europe

by means of the Ludwig Canal, between the Danube and the Rhine, the North Sea and the Euxine. With a proper feeling for the distinction which these works will confer on their city, the municipality of Bamberg have made a free gift of the site selected by Dr. Erb for his tower.

The Turin Correspondence of the *Gazette de Savoie* refers to a great scheme of submarine telegraph extension. The lines at Charing Cross, as our readers know, are already connected with the French lines to Lyons, whence the corresponding wires will soon enable them to reach—by way of Chambery—Turin and Genoa on the Mediterranean. From this latter point it is proposed that the Sardinian Government should lay down a line to Spezia, whence the Submarine Company would carry it under water to the little island of Gorgona and across it, and then again under water to Bastia. The French Government, if this scheme be realized, will then take up the work,—carrying the lines to Corsica; whence a great gutta percha tube will be laid to Cagliari in Sicily. From Sicily to the African coast is supposed to be a practicable distance; and Signor Bonelli, whose plans we are describing, proposes, when that shore is reached, to make Tunis a great telegraphic station,—whence France would carry a system of wires to Bougie and Algiers, and England another system to Tripoli, Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.

The *Constitutionnel* announces a railway project which, if carried out, will have a great social as well as political importance. It is a scheme for connecting the three capitals—Paris, Lisbon, and Madrid—by means of a system of iron ways. The three governments, described as vividly interested in the idea, have engaged to favour by all the means at their disposal the formation of companies willing to execute the works, and to guarantee, so far as each is concerned, the fulfilment of all the conditions stipulated for in the convention. The line is to run from Paris to Madrid and from Madrid to Lisbon. This will be good news to the hosts of summer tourists whose vacation is confined to a few weeks, and to whom the south-west of Europe has hitherto been a sealed book. With such a road as is here announced, the Alhambra will soon become as well known as St. Mark's,—the bull-fights of Madrid as the horse-races of the Corso.

A Mr. Hernaman has just been appointed Inspector of Government Schools, with a salary of 500*l.* a year.—This is precisely one of those appointments which, as we have again and again pointed out, literary men are the best fitted to fill,—while they form the legitimate means by which governments can extend their patronage to literary men. We are willing, therefore, to hope, in the absence of any knowledge on the subject, that Mr. Hernaman belongs to the class for whom benefices and duties like the above are most evidently appropriate; but so seldom do we find the right men selected to fill up vacancies of the kind, that we have always the fear of a job or a political motive before our eyes.

The New York *Daily Times* announces, in its correspondence from Washington, that the English minister in that capital has made a distinct set of proposals to the American Government on the subject of copyright. President Fillmore, if we may trust the word of the correspondent referred to, has received this proposal very courteously, and signified his willingness that his cabinet should proceed to an immediate consideration of the subject. The recent convention with France is to be taken as the basis of the negotiation with America,—and there is some prospect that a copyright law may be at length established between the two countries that shall put an end to that brigandage in works of intellect which has outlived by so many years the general system of *marque et reprisals* of which it once formed a logical part.

An Order in Council has been made, in pursuance of powers granted by the 10th and 11th Victoria, to allow the importation of English books, piratically or otherwise reprinted in foreign countries, into the colony of St. Vincent. No reason is assigned for this extension of the privilege to rob English authors of their property—beyond the assertion that the legislature of the petty

island desired it. No doubt, it is convenient to the reading public of St. Vincent to be allowed to import American piracies of English books rather than the authorized editions; but this is a convenience which a British statesman is not bound to consider, and the power to suspend the ordinary action of the laws which regulate property is one that should be at all times sparingly used. There may possibly be in the case of St. Vincent good reasons for the new Order in Council; but if so, they are not stated.

Chelmsford seems resolved to emerge into notoriety. A popular definition asserts that dirt is, a good thing in a wrong place,—and it would seem as if every good thing or good idea which has the misfortune to wander into the twin-capital of Essex must, by getting into that decidedly wrong place, become mere dirt. Baily's statue of Chief Justice Tindal was a very good thing before it was mounted on the town pump. International communication was a good idea before it found its way into Chelmsford. But the old ladies and gentlemen of that town—with the facility for practical blunders which our readers have so frequently been called on to admire—have contrived to cover this respectable principle with ridicule. Warned by some tardy remembrance of the amenities—generous and cordial on both sides of the Channel—which passed between the people of London and the citizens of Paris in 1848, when France was a free country, and the inhabitants of the two capitals could speak their sentiments with equal unreserve,—Chelmsford, after turning the subject over in its own slow mind for four years or so, has at this late period and unseasonable season finally bethought itself of taking its own modest share in those pleasant interchanges of national courtesy. Searching on the map for a town of something like its own degree of importance, it has ultimately fallen upon Caen—probably selecting its correspondent on the principle made famous by Fluellen, of the initial letter common to each. Having chosen Caen for their especial correspondent,—the men of Chelmsford, forgetful of all the differences of time and events, proceed to indite to it a letter of peace, congratulation, and benediction. Fancy the Napoleonic mayor of Caen smirking over this simple epistle, and inditing an answer in formal phrase, in which he assures his correspondents of his profound consideration for the burgesses of Chelmsford! These Essex friends of ours have, we repeat, a capacity for doing the right thing at the wrong time—for putting a good thing in a bad place—which amounts to a sort of genius. They are the men to have congratulated Silvio Pellico on the success of his poems, after those poems had procured him a dungeon in Spielberg.

The International Postage Association has put forth a sort of scheme for the realization of its ideas. The object of the society—as we understand it—is, to promote a general postage system for nations, which shall combine the three features of economy, a uniform tariff, and a common weight. In adopting a set of bases applicable to the several countries—say, to begin with, of Europe—the Association sees, that in justice to the contracting parties it is essential that the postal revenue should be divided in fair proportions, and that it is desirable for each country to maintain the use of its own coins and measures in the collection of that revenue. To meet these desiderata, the Association proposes that the several States of Europe shall be invited to form a Postal Union on these conditions:—1. Each country shall fix a rate of foreign postage at its own discretion, provided that rate be uniform to every country in the proposed Postal Union, and every part of that country; and that rate shall be prepaid in all cases. 2. Each country shall engage to receive, transmit, or deliver to its address, free of any charge whatever, any letter passing to it from the post-offices of the other subscribing countries. In other words, each country shall levy a revenue on letters outwards, none on letters inwards. Thus, each country would collect its own revenue in its own coin, subject to its own regulations; uniformity and simplicity would be secured as far as they are practically useful to the inhabitants of a country, and cheapness would come of itself. Indeed no government would enter into

such an arrangement that did not recognize the advantage of cheap postage, and no country would very long charge its citizens much more for the carriage of a letter than a stranger would have to pay for the reply to that letter, when the service rendered is precisely the same.—The point here suggested is, no doubt, a good one; as we have ourselves heard more than one postage reformer confess that his attention was first drawn to the subject by the anomaly of letters to and from London and Boulogne being charged at different rates. An important feature of the European postal system is, the low maximum weight of letter allowed to go on the best terms. The quarter ounce is not enough, unless the letter be written on bank post, which scarcely admits of writing on both sides of the paper; and we are glad to see that in the recent postal convention between England and Prussia, the Cabinet of Berlin has conceded the half-ounce rate for all letters passing into and through its territories. Belgium and France still cling to the quarter-ounce maximum; but into all countries beyond the Rhine, and into Egypt and the Levant, the half-ounce travels as in England. Every aid to uniformity is, at the present moment, an advance for the general cause of postal reform; and both Paris and Brussels might, we should think, be induced to accede to the system of weights adopted in London and Berlin: the completion of nearly all the great railway lines between the Scheldt and the Rhone having rendered the carriage of a little extra weight of no real importance.—The Association have addressed to the various foreign Commissioners who represented their several countries at the Exhibition of last year a letter, in which they are solicited to become honorary members, to forward such observations on the subject as may occur to them, and to form kindred Associations in their own respective countries.

Science has two losses to deplore on the Continent since our last:—in Paris, in the person of the eminent chemist, M. Dizé,—in Hamburg, in that of the learned meteorologist, Dr. Stieffell.

The *Press* gives the following details respecting the French Crystal Palace.—The building is to be conceded to MM. Ardoin & Co. for 35 years [since this was written the concession has been formally made].—the State guaranteeing a minimum interest of 4 per cent. on a capital which is not to exceed 13,000,000 francs. Before any sum is set aside for interest, the amount required for the sinking fund is to be deducted. A sum of 50,000 francs is to be deposited as guarantee for the proper execution of the works:—which are to be commenced within two months after the date of the concession and terminated in two years. The national exhibition of the fine arts and that of manufactures are to be held in the edifice at the periods fixed by the government. At all other times the State reserves to itself, for military or other *fêtes*, the free use of the building on any two days in the week which it may select. Should the government not require the building on the two days of the week, the company may profit by that fact, on asking leave of the Minister of the Interior. During the other five days of the week, the company having the building may employ it for private *fêtes* or exhibitions. During the national exhibitions the company may demand, on the days fixed by the government, an entrance fee, which is not to exceed 3 francs, one day in the week being fixed at 50 cents. The government may at any period after the first ten years take possession of the building on condition of paying as an indemnity to the company the average of the last five years' receipts multiplied by the number of years remaining to run to the end of the concession. As the ground belongs to the City of Paris, the company is to pay to it an annual rent of 1,200 francs. The City of Paris is to be entitled, with the authorization of the Minister of the Interior, to the use of the building gratuitously for its *fêtes* and ceremonies.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is NOW EXHIBITING daily. Afternoons, Three o'clock; Evenings, Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—This NEW MOVING PANORAMA, Painted by J. S. PROCTOR, from his Regent Street, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal scenes are—Plymouth Sound—Madeira—Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diamond Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Noonday.—It being desirable that the scenes should be described by one personally acquainted with the Colony, Mr. Frost has, for a short time, undertaken that office.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At Three and Eight o'clock.

MONT BLANC.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce, that his ASCENT of MONT BLANC will CLOSE FOR THE SEASON with its 23rd representation, on SATURDAY EVENING, September 11, and Re-open, with several interesting additions, on Mr. Smith's return from Chamonix. In the recess the room will be entirely re-embellished, and some alterations and improvements made, which, it is hoped, will contribute much to the comfort of the general audience.

EGYPTIAN HALL, September 1, 1852.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.  
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES:—By J. H. PEPYER, Esq. on TESTING GOLD, and on the AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICTS.—By Dr. BUCHHEIT, on the PATENT POLYTECHNIC GAS FIRE; and on the MODE of PRESERVING FRESH PROVISIONS, illustrated by Specimens from Messrs. Kitchie and Metcalf, and Samples of Fadiul's Solidified Preserved Milk and Moore's Patent Concentrated Milk.—By Mr. CRISPE, on MORRILL'S PATENT NEEDLES.—By GEORGE BARNARD, Esq. on MUSIC, entitled MUSICAL VARIETIES, with Vocal Illustrations, assisted by Miss Blanche Young, R.A. of Music.—NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; School and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.  
For hours see Programme.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Entomological, &c.

## FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Society of British Artists has lost one of its most distinguished and popular members in Mr. Allen, the landscape painter;—whose death, in the prime of his life, has been amongst the sad events of the past ten days. After having laboured on for many years without exciting much attention, Mr. Allen was at once brought before the public by a royal purchase, which may be said to have at once established him. Of late seasons, his landscapes were rather pleasing representations of the same effects lavished on the same class of scenery than examples of progress:—in this, sharing the character of the works by not a few among his brethren in Art who exhibit in places more aristocratic than the Suffolk Street Gallery. There was in Mr. Allen material for a much more refined and various artist than he ever became, or was allowed by our easily-contented public of Art-Unionists, to become. He has left behind him, we perceive, a large family, wholly unprovided for,—disease of the heart having precluded him from all share in the benefits of that provision for the future which modern economy has provided for prudence by means of insurance. A very strenuous appeal to the sympathy and assistance of the public is made by a body of the deceased artist's friends in behalf of his destitute family.

The committee for conducting the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year propose to set apart a portion of the edifice for the purpose of exhibiting, besides sculpture, pictures, not being portraits, in oil and water colours, frescoes, drawings, and engravings. As this form of Art was excluded from the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, we have thought it well to direct attention to this arrangement of the Irish committee in order that our English artists may prepare to assist the objects of the gathering by their contributions.

Notice has been issued at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, and the Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, that both of these fine collections of paintings will be closed to the public during the vacation, which commences on Saturday, the 11th inst.,—and will be re-opened to visitors on Monday, the 25th of October next, when they will be admitted, as usual, gratis, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The *Literary Gazette* says:—"A suggestion was made some time since by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, that some of the public bodies of the city should severally undertake to fill up with statues the vacant niches of the Scott monument. The 'old Herioters,' men educated at Heriot's Hospital, the Blue Coat School of Scotland, have by subscription obtained a statue of George Heriot, executed by Mr. Slater, and have applied for leave to occupy the first vacant niche."

A large sculptural monument, executed by the



Brothers Zandomeneghi, has been solemnly consecrated to the memory of Titian in Venice:—a city in which almost every monument, from the ducal palace down to the Academy of Fine Arts, is itself a monument to the great master. The group consists of a figure of Titian, surrounded by other figures representing the arts, and supported by sculptural representations of the fifteenth and the nineteenth centuries. The base of the monument is adorned with five bas-reliefs of the most celebrated of Titian's pictures. An imposing ceremonial attended the uncovering of the group, in which the military played a conspicuous, if not a very appropriate, part.

As may be seen by a view published in last week's *Builder*, Mr. R. S. Holford's new mansion, erected on the site of Dorchester House—which name it is apparently intended to retain—is a noble addition to a class of buildings in which our metropolis is singularly poor, notwithstanding that our aristocracy are the wealthiest in Europe. Sumptuously furnished within, their town residences are in general anything but aristocratic in external appearance. Few of them possess or make any pretence to what Mr. Garbett, not a little quaintly, calls "politeness;" whereas Mr. Holford's new mansion answers to the character of a palazzo. It is really a public ornament,—and highly creditable to its architect, Mr. L. Vulliamy. It is nearly—that is, within a very few feet—as large as Bridgewater House; and owing to its situation, it is a far more conspicuous object. If not so highly elaborated in its details as the latter, it is carefully finished-up,—and shows a great advance beyond the humdrum decency of style that was considered sufficient when the Wyatts, Benjamin and Philip, operated on those two ducal mansions, Apsley and Stafford, *alias* Sutherland Houses. Both these latter are stamped by a littleness of manner that partakes almost of meanness:—the mansion of the iron Duke and that of the golden one. From Mr. Joseph Nash we have had three series of "Old English Mansions:"—could not some one now give us the few "Modern English Mansions" that are of any architectural note in the British metropolis?

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

### NEW PUBLICATIONS. PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

It is more singular than encouraging that in these days, when the demand for light as well as for laboured music is so great, the supply should be so poor in quality. Yet, while every one regrets this aloud, our players turn away from stores and sources of legitimate pleasure with an obstinate perversity, to say the least of it, which is truly illogical. The indifference, for instance, shown to the studies, preludes, or lighter compositions of M. Stephen Heller is too strange not to call for the most animated remonstrances on the part of all who can appreciate what is elegant, what is individual, and what is very good. Let us once again do our part in endeavouring to remedy so unfair a neglect. There is no modern music [vide *Athen.* No. 1154] better calculated to form the style of a young player, and to charm the most fastidious veteran's ears, than this. It is less fantastically exacting than Chopin's,—which indeed demands not only special practice, but in some sort, also, special organization: it is more solid and less essentially dry than the slight ware laid out to tempt young ladies by M. Schulloff, and several other slighter and less meritorious finger-writers, whom we will neither vex nor recommend by here naming them.—Failing M. Heller,—though by no means to be placed on his level,—M. Kullak brings forward as good claims as most of the lighter pianoforte composers of the day. The pile of his music before us contains specimens of every degree of difficulty. First come *Solos* for pianists of the first force. *Mélodies Hongroises*, *Deux Improvisations pour le Piano*—No. 1. *Dall*; No. 2. *Ejfelkor*. No. 1 is a fantasia of the extremest difficulty, from which pp. 4 to 8 might be detached as a study of rapid reiterated chords in triplets, for the use and punishment of any one desiring to loosen stiff fingers or to render a rebellious wrist supple. With this

fearful lesson may be classed M. Kullak's *Metamorphoses and Transcriptions of German and Italian Song*. The numbers before us contain astounding arrangements of the grand *terzetto* in 'Norma,' and of the *soprano scena* in 'Der Freischütz':—which last, we take leave to say, is a composition totally unfitted for such treatment. There is no running to the window—no throwing up of the arms—no tearing of the hair—no ecstatic burst of admiration—possible to the pianoforte player; and the idea of forcing him to be vigorously dramatic as well as fervent and sustained in *cantabile* is a folly belonging to heated brains,—to be accepted only when an exceptional artist like Liszt "keeps the keys,"—and of which there has been enough and more than enough. But that M. Kullak can write what is sane and sound, and to a certain degree original, we find proof in the next group of his compositions:—a *Romance Variée*, which the pianist not afraid of difficulty will find worth looking at,—*Les Yeux Noirs*, et *Les Yeux Bleus*, *Deux Pièces de Salon*, which are, virtually, two pleasing songs without words,—*La Belle Amazone*, *Rondeau à la Polacca*, spirited, but rather too much spun out,—a *Galop de Salon*, and a *Valse de Salon*. Of the last two, the 'Valse' is our favourite: a wayward, plaintive, elegant composition in F minor, pleasant to play and pleasant to play with. We have still to name M. Kullak's *Youthful Days* (*Kindertleben*), *Twelve Original Pieces for Children*, as containing graceful melodies and characteristic thoughts nicely treated:—let us name No. 8, 'Boating on the Lake,' in proof. The advantage of compositions like these over familiar operatic tunes, by way of studies for children, is great. The pupil is thereby spared that premature and hackneying acquaintance with the great masters, which is calculated to be a sad drawback on the pleasure of his after-life. What adult is there that does not regret having been brought up on 'Life let us cherish' and 'Away with melancholy'? It is cruel to take the bloom off some of the best utterances of Nature in Art, under the mistaken notion of rendering elementary study alluring; and we are obliged to every one who, like M. Kullak or Herr Schumann [*ante*, p. 361], presents us with an alternative.

*Tannenfels, Nocturne*. Op. 15. *Six Petits Morceaux Originaux pour le Piano*. Nos. I., II., III. Op. 17. By E. Silas.—We cannot accredit the ambitious compositions by M. Silas which we have seen as being what we would wish them to be; but we have been more explicit than usual in objection because of the indications of originality and power which we have discerned in most of the young composer's lighter music. These are entirely sufficient to convince us that, with wise counsel, practice in writing and strict self-scrutiny, he may produce what is excellent, individual and pleasing. The fault that is to be guarded against in his case is, a certain thickness of style, arising possibly from an imperfect sympathy for what is brilliant:—and which, if not guarded against, may, like the honeyed sweetness of Spohr, end in a cloying monotony of manner. All indulged humours, moreover, in the way of treatment are calculated to lead the mind away from the importance of the first ideas,—which, again and again let us say, is not sufficiently heeded by the present race of aspirants. Considered without reference to past or future, the music before us must be cordially commended. 'Tannenfels' has almost the importance and development of a *Rondo*; and the *cantabile* theme on which it is based is pleasant to play and pleasant to hear. The third of the *Petits Morceaux* is our favourite:—an *andante* in D major, on a theme unborrowed, sweet and stately,—and which, moreover, is nicely relieved by the episodes introduced.

*Le Reveil des Fées*, par E. Prudent, Op. 41, is a good and graceful study for flexibility and lightness of finger, but extremely difficult.—*Chants d'Ecosse*, *Fantaisie originale*—*La Gazelle*, un *Impromptu*—*Les Clochettes*, *Polka de Suvoboda variée*; and *La Belle Inconstante Valse*,—are by M. Krüger; a composer whose name we do not recollect to have met with before. Of these pieces, the last mentioned is the most to our liking. It is brilliant and piquant; though it will not be found easy either to

read or to play, from being written in the extreme key of a major.

We have set aside No. 12 of *The Sisters*, a wisely-varied *Collection of Pianoforte Duets*, including specimens by Schubert, Mozart, and Weber; having been led to entertain high expectations of its composer, Herr N. W. Gade, from the notorious partiality of Mendelssohn to this young Danish writer. Here are three *Fantasies*: the first is an *Allegro risoluto* in the military style,—the second an *Allegro comodo* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  tempo, built on a three-bar phrase,—the third an *Allegretto quasi Andantino* in A minor  $\frac{3}{4}$ . It may certainly be said that these *Fantasies* do not remind us of any other music in our acquaintance; but it does not follow that all individuality for worse as well as for better is commendable on the simple score of individuality. The subjects treated are not to our apprehension pleasing. The sturdiness and mournfulness of the North may be there,—but not such beauty of the North as is to be found in the singing of her Swedish airs by Mdlle. Lind, or in the vocal melodies and even in the less complete instrumental works of Herr Lindblad. It is seldom that we find ourselves "at odds" with originality; but this music by Herr Gade has made us wish for any phrase of any one's property provided it were only pleasing. The pretension of the writer is not borne out by his success.

We shall, in conclusion, do little more than transcribe the titles of *Five Character-Stücke* (*Characteristic Pieces*) Op. 8, *Sonata*, Op. 9, and *Scherzo*, Op. 11, by Charles Engel. The writer of these seems to have strained, twisted, agonized himself to write music in the classical form,—even in the characteristic pieces which are levelled at young players. But the result is, at best, drearily scant of attraction, unsymmetrical, and unmeaning.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—The re-opening of this theatre announces the commencement of a new dramatic season. On Saturday the performances began with 'The Man of the World,'—and this was followed on Monday by the tragedy of 'Henry IV.' It was not until Wednesday that any real business was attempted,—by the revival of Shakespeare's neglected comedy of 'All's Well that Ends Well.' The rude nature of its plot has banished this play, notwithstanding some fine poetry, from the modern stage. The manners represented are exceedingly gross; but the language has a style of euphuism which looks like refinement,—and indeed, there is much natural refinement in the persons of *Helena* and *The Countess*. The purity of these two characters sheds an influence over the entire drama, and breathes about it a poetic atmosphere. The success of the present representation must in a great measure be referred to the delicate and efficient manner in which these parts were impersonated by Miss Cooper and Mrs. Ternan. The whole drama had evidently been carefully rehearsed,—and a calm, quiet, and dignified tone prescribed to the different elocutionists. The parts were rather spoken than acted, and an air of polite reserve appeared to have been imposed on all the actors, save one. That one was the representative of *Parolles*:—to which part due prominence was given by Mr. Phelps. The part is properly what is technically called a character-part; and *Parolles* will be considered one of Mr. Phelps's best impersonations. The pettiness and the braggart came out in his acting in alternate relief. In the incident of the drum, the undertaking the recovery of which involves *Parolles* in the certainty of exposure, Mr. Phelps was eminently successful. The situation after his capture was perfectly realized; and the picture of the coward turned traitor was complete. The mental prostration of the culprit was made fearfully true. There are touches in this dramatic portrait which are eminently Shakspearian,—and these Mr. Phelps identified with power and taste.—The scenery and accessories illustrating this revival are, as usual at this house, picturesque and carefully grouped.—The theatre has been repaired and decorated; and the company has been improved by some additions,—so that throughout the piece was efficiently represented.

**OLYMPIC.**—A comedy in two acts was produced here on Wednesday, under the title of 'The Master Passion.' This drama does not depend on its plot, but on its feeling; which latter is chiefly represented by Mr. Farren, in the character of *Jacob Anstead*,—whose daughter *Mildred* (Mrs. W. Lacy) marries contrary to his wish. The jealousy of the neglected lover brings about the crisis which unites the lady to the man of her choice;—and it is out of these simple elements that some pretty situations are constructed. The little drama was well received.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—By way of completing our Opera chronicle for the past season, the substitution of Mdlle. Bosio for Madame Castellan as the *Queen* in 'Les Huguenots' should be mentioned,—though merely in appendix.—'Ernani' has been also given with Mdlle. Bosio and Signor Negrini as heroine and hero.—Here, too, it may be noted that 'Pietro il Grande' has been subjected to important curtailments, especially in the battle-scene of the second act. Curtailed, however, will hardly save this opera, or render possible its revival, save as a *spectacle* with music.

Chamber music in England has just lost an enthusiastic patron in the Earl of Falmouth: who may be recorded here, as having been long known in our musical circles as an amateur player on stringed instruments.

The Birmingham journals amend the statement with regard to M. Meyerbeer's promised *Oratorio* recently put forth, by publishing the composer's reply to the commission offered to him for this year's festival. In this reply M. Meyerbeer explicitly declines to promise the production of any work of the kind, at any fixed period: having already, he states, tied himself by as many engagements as he can fulfil.—We are told that Mr. Balfe intends to pass the winter at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of there producing some of the operas by him which have been so popular in Germany.

Dr. Liszt has finished a grand Mass, said to be entirely original in style, and which was executed under his direction in the Catholic Church at Weimar on the 15th of August.—The drama 'Siegfried's Death,' already more than once mentioned in the *Athenæum* as being in preparation by Herr Wagner, is now announced in the foreign journals as being one of a trilogy of which the subjects are taken from the 'Nibelungen Lied.'

Nothing seems to be as yet definitively arranged in respect to the coming season of the Italian Opera at Paris. Where singers are to come from it seems hard to imagine,—whether or not Mr. Lumley shall retain the direction of that sadly fallen theatre.

The Italian musical journals announce that a new opera is to be composed for the next year's Carnival Season at La Scala, in Milan, by Maestro Sanelli.—Signor Romani, the well-known librettist whose drama of 'Norma' is, after its kind and of its school, a model, is about to recommence writing for the Italian opera-houses, after a pause which had been understood to mean final retirement.—So curious are the statements of the foreign periodicals regarding our musical and dramatic transactions in London, as entirely to justify our giving "the benefit of the doubt" to all stories which are intrinsically difficult of comprehension. Therefore, we merely copy as a rumour the announcement that a German artist has been occupied, at the instance of H. M. the King of Greece, in painting a picture, of which the subject is Beethoven's Choral *Fantasia*, Op. 80.

We translate the following passage from the *Gazette Musicale*, regarding *Il Maestro Raimondi's* *Oratorio* just produced at Rome, and mentioned in this journal a week since.—

The first part, entitled 'Potiphar,' includes the incidents of that episode, and the imprisonment of Joseph. The second part, entitled 'Joseph,' comprehends the history of his triumph and of his power. The third and last part, entitled 'Jacob,' and comprising the death of the patriarch, forms the completion of the poem. The execution demands three orchestras, and as many choruses, entirely distinct. Thus, when the first part is terminated, orchestra and chorus become spectators, and so, too, with the second part. It is only at the end of the third *Oratorio* that is developed the principal idea of the composer in the simultaneous execution, by the several orchestras and choruses of the three *Oratorios*, already heard separately, and written in different

tempo. The wonder is, that these distinct works, executed at one and the same time, harmonize entirely. The entire mass of executants is three hundred and fifty in number, about seventy singers to each chorus and fifty to each orchestra. One mass is placed in the usual theatrical orchestra, the other two on the stage of the *Teatro Argentino*, separated with some interval. Great admiration, in particular, is excited by a chorus of female voices, accompanied by five harps, and supported by the three orchestras. The solo of the tenor in the first *Oratorio*, and that of the *basso* in the third—sung by Collini—are especially admired.

The paragraph whence the above details are paraphrased mentions other peculiarities in this strange work.—The execution of it lasts six hours, and the choruses are sung by amateurs. We had hoped that the *Maestro* might possibly prove to be a young composer. The reverse, however, is the case. The Chevalier Raimondi is the same who has been long known as among the minor celebrities of musical Italy, being now, say the journals, in his sixty-sixth year.—As a last morsel of news from Italy may be mentioned the rumour that an opera by the Earl of Westmoreland is to be promoted to the honours of representation at the *Teatro della Scala* of Milan during the coming season.

M. Berlioz assures us in the *Journal des Débats* that the new comic *opéra* 'Les Deux Jakes,' by M. Cadaux, just produced at the *Opéra Comique* at Paris, contains some very pretty and fresh music—and that Mdlle. de Grua has been successful at the *Grand Opéra* as *Alice* in Meyerbeer's 'Robert.' "Her voice," he says, is "remarkable for purity, freshness and extent:—her intonation is always just,—she vocalizes with great facility, her ornaments are in good taste."

#### MISCELLANEA

**Gigantic Telescope.**—In our publication of last week, a paragraph, which has been going the round of the papers, relating to the telescope recently erected on Wandsworth Common was, by an oversight, allowed to find its way into our Miscellaneous column without being subjected to that scientific revision which it is our rule to apply to all such matters even when they are importations from without. The consequence is, that the paragraph was taken with some serious errors which it contained.—These will be best explained in the words in which Mr. Thomas Slater has corrected them in the columns of the *Times*.

"Your correspondent [he says to the editor] has given a fair statement about all concerned in this instrument with but one exception—namely, your humble servant, who was the first to undertake to make this telescope, and the object-glass and all the optical work were contracted for and worked by me. \* \* The mistakes in your correspondent's report are as follows:—1. Two glasses are used, one of flint and the other of plate glass, either of which the observer may use at his option. Such is not the case; and, for the better information to the public, I will explain how the two lenses are used.—The plate-glass lens has a positive focal length of 30 feet 11 inches; its refractive index is 1.5103. The flint-glass lens has a negative focal length of 49 feet 10½ inches; and the refractive index of this glass is 1.6306. These two lenses, placed in contact, are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic object-glass, the focal length of which is 76 feet to parallel rays—that is, to all celestial objects, and it would be 85 feet focal length only to objects at about 700 feet distance from the object-glass. The next mistake, and which is (no doubt) a typographical error, is, where it reports that double stars in the Great Bear have been separated 50 or 60 degrees by this telescope, &c. The largest eyepiece made for this instrument subtends an angle of 30 minutes, its magnifying power is 125, and the diameter of the lenses, 8 inches, which is about the size of the image of the full moon. The next size eyepiece is 4 inches diameter, subtends to an angle of 15 minutes, and magnifies 250. The range of eyepieces then vary from angles of 9 minutes to 50 seconds, and the magnifying powers from 500 to 3,000. Therefore you will perceive that, with such eyepieces, double stars cannot be separated 50 or 60 degrees. I have seen stars separated as many seconds. These large eyepieces, with the rack-work motion, are not yet attached to the telescope—smaller ones are being used only till the object-glass is properly adjusted."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. W. T.—An Old Subscriber—T. L.—R. C.—received.

A SUBSCRIBER is informed, that we do publish the prices of new works, in the only way in which we can properly do so, under the head "List of New Books." A very little trouble in looking back over the numbers will enable our Correspondent there to discover the cost of any book to which our review may have directed his attention. To do what he asks, would make each separate review a separate advertisement,—and subject us in every case to the action of the Stamp Office.

SCIENTIFIC AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—More than the party, desirous of joining this Association, has applied to us for the names of the persons with whom it is necessary to communicate for the purpose.

Erratum.—P. 911, col. 3, l. 27, for "Paltarello" read *Saltarello*.

#### SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY.

FIRST EDITION, royal 8vo. The few remaining Copies of this Work, forming 36 Volumes, and containing 2,000 Plates full coloured, to be sold, in Numbers, at 5s. per Copy. Originally published at 2s. A portion of the Plates will be new. Early application is desirable.

John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth. complete, 30 Volumes, 4to. half-bound in Russia, Twenty-four Guineas. John J. Griffin & Co. Chemical Museum, 83, Baker-street, London: and Richard Griffin & Co. Glasgow.

#### THE TESTING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

In a few days, in 8vo. ALCOHOLOMETRY: Instructions for determining the STRENGTH OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS of any Specific Gravity, between Absolute Alcohol and Water, and at any Temperature between 32° and 160° Fahrenheit. By JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN, F.C.S. John J. Griffin & Co. 83, Baker-street; and R. Griffin & Co. Glasgow; manufacturers of Hydrometers and Graduated Instruments of every description.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 2s. NARRATIVE OF THE BURMESE WAR, in 1824-26; with a Map of that Country. By HORACE H. WILSON. Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford. London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Ludenall-street.

AMERICA IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS; OR, A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, IN A STEAMER, BEING SUGGESTIONS FOR CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM VESSELS. BY D. S. BROWN. Price 6d. Trelawny Saunders, Charing-cross.

OLD ENGLISH DRAMA. Just published, 8vo. price 3s. THE TRAGEDY OF HOFFMAN; OR, A REVENGE FOR A FATHER. BY HENRY CHITTELL, 1823. Acted at the Rose and at the Phoenix Theatres, in London, and printed in 1831. Now first edited, with Plates, &c., by H. R. I.

On the 1st of October will be published, Lacy's Second Catalogue of Dramatic Literature, Thomas H. Lacy, Wellington-street, Strand.

Just published, 18mo. price 2s. 6d. A GUIDE TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEAVENS. BY R. I. MANN, M.R.C.S.E., Author of 'Planetary and Stellar Universe.' This volume is designed as a Companion to that very popular work, 'Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science,' of which more than 40,000 copies have been sold since 1848. Jarrold & Sons, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard.

#### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

I. HISTOIRE DES CRIMES DU DEUX DÉCEMBRE. Par VICTOR SCHÉLCHER, Représentant du Peuple. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

II. SECOND EDITION OF A DISCOURSE OF MATTERS PERTAINING TO RELIGION. By THEODORE PARKER. Post 8vo. cloth, 4s.

Contents. Book I.—Of Religion in General; or, a Discourse of the Sentiment and its Manifestations. Book II.—The Relation of the Religious Sentiment to God; or, a Discourse of Inspiration. Book III.—The Relation of the Religious Sentiment to Jesus of Nazareth; or, a Discourse of Christianity. Book IV.—The Relation of the Religious Sentiment to the Greatest of Books; or, a Discourse of the Bible. Book V.—The Relation of the Religious Sentiment to the Greatest of Human Institutions; or, a Discourse of the Church.

III. THE THIRD EDITION OF THE SOUL: HER SORROWS AND HER ASPIRATIONS. An Essay towards the Natural History of the Soul as the true Basis of Theology. By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN, formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. 4s. [In a few days.]

IV. THE VILLAGE POEM: a Domestic Poem; with Miscellaneous Pieces. By JOHN CRAWFORD WILSON. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. London: John Chapman, 143, Strand.

NEW BOOKS FOR SEPTEMBER. NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY. Vol. 19, for SEPTEMBER. THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS: A HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE WALDENSES. By the Rev. Dr. ALEXIS MÜSTON. With Descriptive Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON LIBRARY. Vol. 3, for SEPTEMBER. THE THREE COLONIES OF AUSTRALIA: their GOLD-FIELDS, PASTURES, and COPPER MINES. By SAMUEL SIDNEY, Author of 'Australian Handbook,' &c., with numerous authentic Engravings. Demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

In a few days will be published, crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE WHITE SLAVE: A STORY OF LIFE IN VIRGINIA, &c. Edited by R. HILDRETH, Esq., Author of the 'History of the United States,' &c.

NOTICE.—COMPLETION OF HAZLITT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON. Just ready, in Four handsome Volumes, post 8vo. cloth, 14s.; or elegantly bound in calf, 18s.

HAZLITT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. New Edition, revised and corrected by his Son, WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq., with Portraits and Vignettes. &c. The Fourth Volume of this interesting work contains a Sketch of the History of the Bonaparte Family from the Death of Napoleon to the present time.

London: Ingram, Cooke & Co. 227, Strand.



Now ready, price 10s. 6d. cloth boards, with very copious Index, Volume V. of

## NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, &c.

This Volume, the First of the Enlarged Series, contains Articles by the most distinguished Scholars of the day, upon the following Subjects, among many others of interest:—

**LITERARY HISTORY.**—Defoe's Pamphlets.—Addison and his Hymns.—Lord King and the Solitaires.—Gibber's Lives of the Poets.—Collins.—David Mallet.—John Goodwin's Pamphlets.—Young's Narcissa.—Macaronic Poetry.—Cowley and his Monument.—Dean Swift's Library.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—Jocelyn's Legacy.—Goldsmith on the Cock-lane Ghost, and History of Mecklenburgh.—Dr. Johnson's—Exhausted Quaker Bible.—Liber Confusionism.—Baxter Bible.—Baxter's Hearty Shore.

**BIOGRAPHY.**—Butler at Ludlow Castle.—General Wolfe.—Old Countess of Desmond.—Churchill the Poet.—The Countess of Kinnaird.—Stierne.—John Tradescant the Younger an Englishman.—Thomas Crawford.—Sir A. Cumming.—Autobiography of William Olyde.—Rev. J. Paet.—Rev. M. Gay.

**POPULAR MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.**—Boiling to Death.—Papers of Perjury.—South Sea Playing Cards.—Dial Notices.—Pilgrimages to Holy Land.—Burials in Woolen-burial.—Serjeants' Rings and Motions.—Plague Stones.

**POPULAR SAYINGS.**—Long Meg of Westminster.—Brother Jonathan.—Men of Kent and Kentish Men.

**FOLK-LORE.**—Popular Stories of English Peasantry.—Seventh Sons.—New Year's Balm.—Lent Croaking.—Valentine's Day.—Bee Superstitions.—Rings and Motions.—Plague Stones.

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE,** his Life and Writings, by Messrs. J. P. Collier, Corney, Hickson, Singer, A.E.B. and other Writers.

**OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE.**—Illustrations of Chaucer.—Old Flemish and Old English Literature compared.—Thomas Bastard and his Poems.—Ben Jonson.—Ballads of Lord Delavere.—The Miller's Melody.—Not long ago I drank a full Pot, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES will, it is believed, be found to bring before the GENERAL READER every week a vast amount of Curious and Interesting Information.

It is especially intended, as its name implies, to assist Men of Letters and of Research in their pursuits. These who meet with facts worthy of preservation may record them in its columns; while those, again, who are pursuing literary inquiries may, through this MEDIUM, ask for information on points which have baffled their own individual researches. How often is even the best-informed writer stopped by an inability to solve some doubt or understand some obscure allusion which suddenly starts up before him! How often does a reading man stumble upon some elucidation of a doubtful phrase or disputed passage;—some illustration of an obsolete custom hitherto unnoticed;—some biographical anecdote or precise date hitherto unrecorded;—some book, or some edition, hitherto unknown or imperfectly described.

This Publication, as everybody's Common-place Book, will be a depository for those who find such materials, and a resource for those who are in search of them; and will thus eventually become a most useful supplement to works already in existence,—a treasury for enriching future editions of them,—and an important contribution towards a more perfect history than we yet possess of our Language, our Literature, and those to whom we owe them.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which has been permanently enlarged to Twenty-four Pages, is published every Saturday, price 4d., Stamped 5d., and in Parts at the end of each Month. A Specimen Number sent on receipt of five postage stamps.

### The Numbers already published contain Articles by

Lord Braybrooke.  
John Britton, Esq.  
John Bruce, Esq.  
J. B. Burt, Esq.  
W. D. Christie, Esq.  
J. P. Collier, Esq.  
W. D. Cooper, Esq.  
Edwin Corney, Esq.  
P. Cunningham, Esq.  
Rev. T. Corser.  
Dr. Dalton.  
Professor Dr. Morgan.  
Hepworth Dixon, Esq.  
Sir Fortunatus Durrant.

Sir Henry Ellis.  
C. Forbon, Esq.  
E. Fox, Esq.  
Rev. A. Gatty.  
Henry Hallam, Esq.  
J. O. Halliwell, Esq.  
E. Hawkins, Esq.  
Rev. J. Hunter.  
Samuel Hickson, Esq.  
Douglas Jerrold, Esq.  
Rev. J. Kenyon.  
R. J. King, Esq.  
Rev. L. B. Larking.

Marc Antony Lower, Esq.  
W. B. MacCabe, Esq.  
Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D.  
Sir F. Madden.  
J. H. Markland, Esq.  
J. E. R. Mayor, Esq.  
Lord Monson.  
R. Monckton Milnes, Esq. M.P.  
George Ormerod, Esq.  
J. R. Planche, Esq.  
E. F. Rimbault, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. Rook.  
S. W. Singer, Esq.

E. Smirke, Esq.  
George Stephens, Esq.  
H. E. Strickland, Esq.  
Earl of Shaftesbury.  
W. J. Thoms, Esq.  
B. Thorpe, Esq.  
Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.  
Sir W. O. Trevelyan, Bart.  
T. H. Turner, Esq.  
Rev. Henry Walter.  
Albert Wallis, Esq.  
Benjamin B. Wiffen.  
W. Yarrell, Esq., &c. &c.

On the following Subjects, among others:—

Illustrations of Chaucer and Early English Literature.  
Glossarial Notes.  
Notes on Hallam, Macaulay, &c.  
Genealogy and Heraldry.  
Miscellaneous Antiquities.  
Ecclesiastical History.

Writings of English and Continental Reformers.  
History London and its Neighbourhood.  
Remarkable Events in English History.  
Anglo-Saxon Literature.  
Fine Arts.  
Natural History, &c. &c.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There can be no doubt of the value of a literary Medium of this peculiar kind."—*Athenæum*.

"We like the plan much. \* \* \* We wish success to a publication which promises to be able, intelligent, and useful."—*Literary Gazette*.

"This publication promises to fill up a void that has constantly been lamented by every person engaged in any particular branch of study that required experience and research. \* \* \* It is a publication in which all literary persons must feel a deep interest, and that has our heartiest wishes for its success."—*Morning Herald*.

"This is a new periodical, with a new idea, and one that will be sure to receive encouragement amongst scholars and readers rarely deserting that appellation."—*Westley News*.

"That valuable publication, the 'Notes and Queries,' so auspiciously commenced."—*New Bell's Messenger*.

"We who remember the idea of publishing this useful and interesting periodical first originated, that person is entitled to the thanks of every author, antiquary, and scholar of the United Kingdom. \* \* \* We recommend in all sincerity the 'Notes and Queries' to the attention of lovers of literature in general."—*Morning Post*.

"A medium of inter-communication for men engaged in studious pursuits of the highest value. Its facilities for collecting out-of-

the-way information on doubtful or disputed points are great; and all who are engaged in particular departments of literary inquiry, or in the editing of any of the old English writers, will do well to avail themselves of 'Notes and Queries.'—*Examiner*.

"Its utility to scholars, artists, antiquarians, has conducted this dangerous stage of life when it may be said to have weathered the danger of infancy. \* \* \* The utility of the work, as a medium of inter-communication, is, of course, its first feature; but its numbers also form a collection of curious anecdote and gossip."—*Spectator*.

"We have perused with intense interest every number of this periodical as it has appeared. We have found that as it has proceeded it has increased in importance and in value; and we have little doubt that, continuing to be managed as it has been, and as carefully edited as it is at present, it must become an established classic in every library."—*Edinburgh Review*.

"The work having been conducted with unflagging spirit, and we are happy to add, unfailing good taste, has already secured itself a respectable place in public estimation. \* \* \* We must now take leave of our pleasant cotemporary, and in doing so, cannot but express, as members of the republic of letters, our grateful sense of his useful and meritorious labours."—*Chamber's Edinburgh Journal*.

**CLARKE'S CATECHISM OF THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.**—This admirably arranged little work (already in the Twenty-sixth Edition) is universally preferred to all works of its class. It secures the improvement of the Pupil, and relieves the Teacher of much unnecessary labour. Price 1s. 6d. London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street, and of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.

### SCOTTISH MUSIC.

Just published, price Seven Shillings, "ELEGANTLY bound in cloth, complete in One Volume, royal 8vo.

**"THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND WITHOUT WORDS."** The Airs have all been re-arranged for the Piano-forte by J. T. SHERRELL, the Editor of the Work.

The volume is preceded by an Introductory Dissertation, written by GEO. FARQUHAR GRAHAM, together with a Catalogue of all the Ancient Manuscripts, and of the Printed Collections, containing Scottish Melodies.

The Work is also published in Eleven Sixpenny Numbers. Each Number contains Twenty-five Airs.

Wood & Co. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Oliver & Boyd; Novello, Dean-street, and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

In the press, and will shortly be published, Uniform with the above,

**A NEW EDITION OF THE DANCE MUSIC OF SCOTLAND.**

### NEW PARLIAMENT.

Now ready, Second Edition.

**MR. DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION,** containing a BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT. Royal 8mo, morocco gilt. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Just ready, in 8vo. 10s.; postage 1s.

**MONEY AND MORALS:**

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

By JOHN LALOR.

London: John Chapman, 143, Strand.

### NOW READY,

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. with 15 Engravings on Steel, and a large Map of Palestine, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

**THE LANDS OF THE MESSIAH, MAHOMET, and the POPE,** as visited in 1851.

By JOHN AITON, D.D., Minister of Dolphinton.

A. Fullarton & Co. 21, Lothian-street, Edinburgh; and 106, Newgate-street, London.

### FRENCH READING FOR SCHOOLS,

Edited by Dr. DUBUC.

Price 4s. bound in cloth.  
**CINQ AUTEURS CONTEMPORAINS; ou, EXTRAITS NOUVEAUX DES ŒUVRES DE LAMARTINE, CHATEAUBRIAND, THIERS, A. DUMAS, et VICTOR HUGO,** Recueil destiné à l'Enseignement de la Langue Française.

Price 2s. bound in cloth.

**PICCIOLA,** par M. X. B. SAINTINE.  
"This charming fiction is well adapted to the purpose with which it has been revised and republished in this country:—that of a Class-Book for young persons learning French."—*Spectator*.

Edinburgh: R. Grant & Son, 33, Princess-street. London: G. Bell, Fleet-street.

### READABLE THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

**WHAT IS CONSCIENCE?** By the Rev. W. MASON. Fcap. cloth 5s., price 1s.

**WHAT IS THE HUMAN SOUL?** By the same Author. Fcap. cloth 5s., price 1s.

"The author has treated in a singularly lucid and thoughtful manner this important but most difficult question."—*Critic*.

**THE PASSION OF THE CROSS, and the BLOOD OF CHRIST.** By the same Author. Fcap. cloth 5s., price 1s.

"This work is cleverly written."—*Literary Times*.

**LIFE IN ITS ORIGIN, GRADATIONS, FORMS, and ISSUES.** By the Rev. G. DUSHL. Crown 8vo. and 32s. sewed.

**RELIGION: its INFLUENCE on the STATE OF SOCIETY.** Translated from the French of M. LE BOYS DES GUAYS. Price 4d.

**BAPTISM: its True Nature, Object, Necessity, and Use.** By the Rev. WOODVILLE WOODMAN, of Kersley. Royal 18mo. cloth lettered, price 2s.

J. S. Hodson, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; and, by order, of any Bookseller.

Eight Edition, revised throughout, and new Plates, price 10s. 6d.

**WITHERING'S BRITISH PLANTS.**—THE FLOWERING PLANTS and FERNS of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged according to the LINNEAN SYSTEM. With Instructions to Beginners, Illustrative Figures, a Glossary, and Outline of a Natural Classification. By Professor MACGILLIVRAY, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

**2. MANUAL OF GEOLOGY;** with Recapitulatory Questions, a Glossary and Index. By Dr. MACGILLIVRAY. With Geological Map and 44 Woodcuts. Second Edition. 8s. 6d.

**3. MANUAL OF BRITISH BIRDS;** including the Essential Characters of the Orders, Families, Genera, and Species; and an Introduction to the Study of Ornithology. Second Edition, with an Appendix of recently observed Species, and Indices of Latin and English Names. By Dr. MACGILLIVRAY. 7s. 6d.

Adam Scott, 30, Charterhouse-square.

### WYLD'S NEW MAP OF THE WORLD.

Just published.

**A NEW MAP OF THE WORLD, on MERCATOR'S PROJECTION,** beautifully engraved, and containing the most recent geographical information. Four large sheets, 6fr. 5in. by 4fr. 2in., 3s. 6d. in case; 2s. 6d. on roller, varnished; and spring roller, 4s. 6d. The WORLD, one sheet, 1s. 6d. in case; 1s. 6d. on roller, varnished.

James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, Charing-cross East, next door to the Post-office; 3, Royal Exchange; and Model of the Earth, Leicester-square.

Printed on medium paper, 3d. each.

**WRITING COPY BOOKS,** in a progressive Series of 20 Parts. By R. SCOTT. With Engraved Head-lines, from the same Copperplates as are used for his Copy Lines.

Lately issued, the same Series, on post paper, 4d. each.

Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

WORKS BY JOHN MINTER MORGAN.

**THE TRIUMPH; or, the Coming Age of Christianity.** Price 3s. 6d.**THE REVOLT OF THE BEES.** Revised. Price 2s. 6d.

"This is an exceedingly able production."—*Literary Chronicle*.  
 "There is a mild and benevolent vein of sentiment running through this book that well supports and powerfully advocates those liberal and virtuous notions on which the happiness of man's universal brotherhood depends."—*Advertiser*.  
 "No one will lay down this volume without owning they have felt both interest and sympathy during the perusal."—*Morning Post*.

"The Revolt of the Bees" displays a chaste and expanded imagination."—*Monthly Review*.  
 "Be the author who he may, the production to which he has given birth is one of the most delightful that has ever passed through our hands."—*Morning Advertiser*.

**THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.** Dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Shaftesbury. In 8vo. 2s. 6d.; imperial 4to. with Plates, 12s. 6d.**LETTERS to a CLERGYMAN on Institutions for Ameliorating the Condition of the People, chiefly from Paris in the Autumn of 1845, with an Account of Mettray and Petit Bourg.** Price 2s. 6d.**LETTERS to a CLERGYMAN during a Tour through Switzerland and Italy.** Price 2s. 6d.**COLLOQUIES ON RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION,** originally published as a Supplement to "Hampton in the Nineteenth Century." Price 2s. 6d.**TRACTS.** Price 2s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green &amp; Longmans.

**TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS. THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.** (The Horticultural Part edited by PROF. LINDLEY.)

Of Saturday, August 28, contains Articles on

Annuals  
 Ant flies, flight of  
 Arancaria imbricata  
 Australian gold-fishes, by Mr. Wilkin  
 Beans, Haricot, by Mr. Bennett  
 Botany, Sowerby's English  
 Bulbs, early, by Mr. Ayres  
 Calendar, Horticultural  
 Climate of Panama  
 Cotton, Baxley on  
 Cress, Normandy, by Mr. Ayres  
 Crops, reports respecting the state of, in England, Scotland, and Ireland  
 Draining, alkali-bank  
 Earwigs, traps for  
 Epiphytic, new, by Mr. Dabington  
 Estates, geological mapping of  
 Flower-sticks, Chinese, by Mr. Welton  
 Glass, rough plate  
 Hedge, how to plant a quick and privet  
 Light, coloured  
 Lilies, Japan, by Mr. Edwards  
 Manure deposits  
 Manure for potatoes  
 Manure, apparatus for distributing liquid  
 Mapping, geological  
 Oaks, diseased  
 Orchard works  
 Oregon, Scotch expedition to  
 Panama, climate of  
 Peas, green  
 Peas, in Panama  
 Plants, new British, by Mr. Babington  
 Potatoes in burnt tan, &c.  
 Reaping machines  
 Reviews, miscellaneous  
 Rhododendrons  
 Salvia, geraniiflora  
 Show, report of the Highland  
 Societies, proceedings of the Caledonian Horticultural, National Horticultural, Agricultural of England  
 Trade memoranda  
 Trees, bleeding of Elm  
 Vines in pots  
 Vine borders, to cover  
 Wheat, Word in Season respecting  
 Wool from the vegetable kingdom.

**The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette** contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Marl-bank, Smithfield, and Liverpool prices, with returns from the Potato, Hop, Coal, Timber, Wool, and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed account of all the transactions of the week.

**ORDER of any Newspaper.—OFFICE for Advertisements, 5, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London.**

At the request of numerous Subscribers, the price of THE TREE ROSE has been reduced from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. (post free).

**THE TREE ROSE.** PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for its FORMATION and CULTURE, illustrated by 24 Woodcuts.Reprinted from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, with additions.

## Contents.

Annual pruning time, principle of execution, &c.  
 Binding up  
 Budding knife  
 Budding, time of year, day, time of day, state of the plant, care of buds  
 Budding upon body  
 Bud, insertion of, into stock  
 Bud, preparation of, for use  
 Buds, dormant and pushing  
 Buds, falling  
 Buds, securing supply of  
 Caterpillars, slugs, and snails, to destroy  
 Causes of cankers  
 Dormant buds, theory of re-planting with explained  
 Guards against wind  
 Labelling  
 Loosing ligatures  
 March pruning  
 Mixture for healing wounds  
 Planting out, arrangement of trees, &c.  
 Pruning for transplantation  
 Pushing eye, spring treatment of dwarf shoots from  
 Roses, different sorts on the same stock  
 Roses, short list of desirable sorts for budding with a pushing eye  
 Sap-bud, treatment of  
 Shape of trees

## GRAFTING.

Aphides, to keep down  
 Free-growers, remarks on  
 Graft, binding up and finishing  
 Grafting, advantage of  
 Grafting, disadvantage of  
 Operation in different months  
 Preliminary observations  
 Roses, catalogue and brief description of a few sorts  
 Section, preparation and insertion of  
 Seasons, choice and arrangement of  
 Stock, preparation of.

## APPENDIX.

A selection of varieties  
 Comparison between budding and grafting.

London: 5, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden.

**BAUDRY'S EUROPEAN LIBRARY,**

3, QUAI MALAKAIS,  
 Near the POST DES ARTS, PARIS.  
 Sold by DULAU & CO. Soho-square, and BOLANDI, Berners-street, London.  
 At the rate of One Shilling for a Franc.

**COLECCION DE LOS MEJORES AUTORES ESPAÑOLES, ANTIGUOS Y MODERNOS.**

Hermosa Edición en 8vo. con retratos. Van publicados 31 tomos. 488 francs.

**OBRA DRAMÁTICA DE GIL Y ZARATE,** con su Vida y retrato, que contienen: Cuidado con las Novias! ó la Escuela de los Jóvenes. Un Año después de la Boda. El Entremetido. Blanca de Borbon. Rodrigo. Carlos II. el Hechizado. Remondia. D. Alvaro de Luna. El Gran Capitán. Guzmán el Bueno. Un Amigo en Candelero. Cecilia la Ciegueta. La Familia de Falkland. Manacillo. Don Trifon. Matilde. Un Monarca y su Privado. 1899. 1 gros vol. in-8 a deux colonnes, avec un joli portrait d'après Madrazo. 10 fr.

**OBRA ESCOGIDA DE D. J. E. HARTZENBUSCH,**

que contienen su Vida por D. E. de OCHOA. Teatro: Los Amantes de Teruel. Doña Mencía. Alfonso el Casto. Primer Yo. El Bachiller Mendizábal. La Jura en Santa Gadea. La Madre de Pelayo. Honra. La Visionaria. La Coja y el Empleado. Juan de las Vidas. Opusculos varios en Prosa.—Poesías sueltas.—Fábulas en verso. Paris, 1890. 1 vol. in-8 a deux colonnes, avec une belle portrait. 10 fr.

**OBRA COMPLETA DE FIGARO (DON MARIANO DE LARRA),**

con la Vida de Larra por C. Cortés.—El pobreco hablador, revista satírica, &c. &c. El Doncel de El Doliente. Colección de artículos dramáticos, literarios, políticos y de costumbres.—El Dogma de los hombres libres.—Teatro: No mas Mostrador.—Robo de Dilecto.—Con José de Austria. El arte de consolar.—El Dilecto.—Felipe.—Partir a tiempo.—Tu amor ó la muerte. 1898. 4 tomos en 2 gros vol. in-8, avec portrait. 30 fr.

**OBRA POÉTICA DE DON JOSÉ DE ESPRONCEDA,**

ordenada y anotada por J. E. HARTZENBUSCH, que contienen: EL PELAYO. POESÍAS VARIAS, completas, etc. y el poema del DIABLO MUNDO. 1 vol. in-8, avec portrait. 6 fr.

**OBRA COMPLETA DE DON JOSÉ ZORRILLA,**

precedida de su biografía por ILDEFONSO OVEJAS. 2 vol. in-8 a deux colonnes, portr. 30 fr.

**TESORO DE ESCRITORES MÍSTICOS ESPAÑOLES.**

hecho bajo la dirección y con una introducción y noticias de D. EUGENIO DE OCHOA, de la Academia española. 3 gros vol. in-8. 3 fr.

**Vol. I. SANTA TERESA DE JESUS:** Camino de Perfección.—Avisos para sus monjas.—Castillo interior ó las Moradas.—Las dos series de Carlos, etc. con la Vida de la Santa por Fray Diego de Ovando. 1890. 1 gros vol. in-8, avec un beau portrait de sainte Thérèse, gravé sur acier. 15 fr. On vend séparément.

**OBRA ESCOGIDA DE SANTA TERESA DE JESUS,**

1 vol. in-8, avec le portrait. 9 fr.

**LA VIDA DE SANTA TERESA DE JESUS,** por Yepes, 1897. 1 vol. in-8, avec le portrait. 6 fr.
**Vol. II. El Maestro Alejo de Venegas:**AGONÍA del tránsito de la muerte.—El V. Maestro Juan de Avila: Exposición del verso, Adán, Rila, e.—Fray Luis de Eusebio. Las Moradas.

La Guía de pecadores de Juan de la Cruz: Cartas: Sentencias espirituales: Llama de Amor viva; Poesías. 1847. 1 gros vol. in-8, avec le portrait de Juan de la Cruz. 10 fr.

**Vol. III. Fray Diego de Mendoza:** La Vanidad del Mundo; Meditaciones.—Fray Pedro Malon de Chalde: Tratado de la Magdalena, Sermones de Origenes.—Fray Juan Eusebio Nieremberg: Diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno.—Poesías Espirituales de varios autores. 1 gros vol. in-8, avec le port. de Luis de León. 10 fr.
**TESORO DE NOVELISTAS ESPAÑOLES, ANTIGUOS Y MODERNOS,**

hecho bajo la dirección y con una introducción y noticias de D. EUGENIO DE OCHOA, en tres volúmenes con 2 retratos, 39 fr. 50 c. Chaque volume se vend séparément. 8 fr.

**Vol. I.—El Abencerraje,** de Antonio de Villegas (1569).—El Patrañuelo, de Juan de Timoneda (1576).—El Lazarillo de Tormes, y sus fortunas y adversidades, por D. Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1539), edición aumentada con la 3da parte por de Luna.

La Pícarra Justina, por Fray Andres Perez (1595).—Los Tres Monjes Burlescos, de Tiro de Molina (1621).

**Vol. II.—La Villana de Pinto.** Los Primeros amores, dos novelas por J. Perez de Montalvan.—El Donado Hablador, por el doctor Gerónimo de Alcala (1594).—El curioso y sabio Alejandro, por Alonso Gerónimo de Salas Barbadillo.—El Castigo de la Misericordia, la Fuerza del Amor, el Juicio de su Causa, Tarde llega el desengaño, novelas de Don María de Zayas.—La Garduña de Sevilla, por Francisco Sancho.—El Disfranco, novelas, por A. de Castillo Solórzano.
**Vol. III.—Vida de D. Gregorio Guadalupe,** por Antonio Enriquez Gomez.—Vida y hechos de D. Esteban González, hombre de buen humor (1600).—El Diablo Cojuelo, de Luis Velez de Guebara.—Novela de los Tres Hermanos, por Francisco Navarrete y Ribera.—Novela del Caballero Invisible (Anónimo).—Día y Noche de Madrid, por Francisco Santos.—Virtud al uso de Mística a la Moda, por D. F. Afán de Ribera.—La Vengada a su par, Ardid de la pobreza, dos novelas por Andres de Prado.—El Hermano indiano, por Francisco Santos.—Virtud al uso de D. Diego de Agreda.—Nadie cree de ligero, por D. B. Mateo Velazquez.—La Muerte del varietal, por D. A. del Castillo.—No hay desdicha que no acabe, por un Anónimo.
**ASCARGORTA.—COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA DE ESPAÑA.**

desde el tiempo mas remoto, continuado hasta la agresión de Napoleón en 1808, para servir de introducción a la obra de Torreno. 1898. 2 vols. in-8. 12 fr.

**TORRENO.—HISTORIA DEL LEVANTAMIENTO, GUERRA Y REVOLUCION DE ESPAÑA.**

desde 1808 hasta 1814, por el CONDE DE TORRENO, 5 tomos en 8vo. in-8. 12 fr.

N.B. Voir le Catalogue pour les autres ouvrages contenus dans cette collection.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.—IMPORTATION.**

**CAUTION.**—The great and legitimate success obtained by RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR having induced several unprincipled shopkeepers to offer for sale, under the name of cheapness, a counterfeit article, composed of common soap and water, with pungent essential oils, E. Rimmel thinks it his duty to caution the public for their own sake, and to guard them against the danger of using such deleterious mixtures, which are highly injurious to the system. The genuine bottles of Toilet Vinegar bear E. Rimmel's signature; and the price of the smallest bottle is 2s. 6d., all sold under that must be spurious.—Rimmel's Vinegar is to be had of all respectable Perfumers and Chemists, and at the Manufactory, 28, Gerard-street, Soho.

**LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. GEORGE M. BUTT, Esq. M.P. Q.C., Chairman.  
 BONUS.—Policies effected on the (Profitable scale) prior to the 31st December, 1893, will participate in FORFEITURES of the 1st January, to be declared at the close of the year 1893, and appropriated by addition to the Policy, reduction of Premium, or payment in cash, as the Assured may desire.

JOHN KNOWLES, Actuary and Secretary.

**ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.**

OFFICE, No. 73, Cornhill, London. Established in 1820, for INVARIABLE and HEREDITARY Policies for Officers and Others. Chairman—Lieut-Gen. Sir James Law Lambton, G.C.B. Deputy-Chairman—Charles William Hallett, Esq.

**ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE ASYLUM.**

LOW PREMIUMS for every year of life.  
 ASCENDING SCALES, commencing at very reduced rates.  
 ALTERNATIVE. One-third of premium lent at 4 per cent. on the sum insured at suitable premiums.

OFFICERS and TRAVELLERS, at adapted or fixed rates.  
 No references required from Parties of unexceptionable health and habits, who shall pay the principal Office, 72, Cornhill.

GEO. FARREN, Esq. Resident Director.

**LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LIFE STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:** established 1847.

Office, 17, Gracechurch-street.  
 The Company effect every description of Life Insurance, both on the participating and non-participating scales.

They also lend money on the security of freehold and long leasehold property, reverses, annuities, or contents, life interests, and incomes legally assignable; and on personal security, accompanied by at least three unquestionable sureties, and a policy of insurance effected with the Company.

If on personal security, the loan is made for periods of from one to five years, repayable by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

Overseas wishing to enfranchise and to convert their Copyhold into Freehold property, under the powers given by the Act of Parliament passed last Session, may obtain Loans for that purpose.

In cases of loan the interest is payable per annum, and the insurance must be effected for at least double the amount borrowed.

C. INGALLI, Actuary and Secretary.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

Established 1804. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, King William-street, London. For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including Gentlemen engaged in the Military and Naval Services.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages; especially to those persons who may wish to appropriate their proportion of the profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 31st of May, 1892, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums, being a reduction of 45 per cent. on the current annual premium. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Annual Premium for the current Year.
20	On or before 17th May, 1847.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8
30		1,000	31 10 0	17 6 8
40		1,000	42 15 0	23 10 8
50		1,000	66 11 8	36 12 8

Agents in India—Messrs. Bradburn & Co. Calcutta; Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Madras; Messrs. Leckie & Co. Bombay.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:** established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.  
 HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Courtown  
 Earl Leven and Melville  
 Earl of Northbury  
 Earl of Stair  
 Earl Somers

Viscount Falkland  
 Lord Belhaven  
 Lord Balphinstone  
 Wm. Campbell, Esq. of Tullichewan.

**LONDON BOARD.**

Chairman—Charles Graham, Esq.  
 Deputy-Chairman—Charles Dorman, Esq.

H. Blair Ayrton, Esq.  
 E. Lennox Boyd, Esq. Resident.  
 Charles Berwick Curtis, Esq.  
 William Fairlie, Esq.  
 D. Q. Henriques, Esq.

F. G. Henriques, Esq.  
 F. C. Mailland, Esq.  
 William Raiton, Esq.  
 Thomas Thorby, Esq.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

Physician—Arthur H. Nassall, Esq. M.D. S. Bennett-st. St. James's.  
 Surgeon—F. Thomson, Esq. 48, Berners-street.

The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1894, to December 31, 1897, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added in 1841.	Sum added in 1845.	Sum payable at Death.
£5,000	15 yrs. 10 months	£68 6 8	£757 10 0	£6,747 16 8
4,000	7 years	.. ..	157 10 0	4,157 10 0
200	1 year	.. ..	11 5 0	211 5 0

\*EXAMPLE.—At the commencement of the year 1841, a person aged thirty took out a Policy for 1,000l. the annual payment for which he paid 15s. 6d. in 1847 he had paid in premiums 167. 11s. 6d.; but the profits being 31 per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is 221. 10s. per annum for each 1,000l.) he had 157. 10s. added to the Policy, almost as much as the premiums paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-third of the sum insured is paid for the first five years, when the Insurance is for Life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director.





PROSPECTUS of a New Edition of SHAKESPEARE, in TWENTY FOLIO VOLUMES, corresponding in size with the convenient first collective edition of 1623, to suit numerous fac-similes to be made from that work.—Privately printed for Subscribers only.

# THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE;

WITH A  
*New Collation of the early Editions;*  
ALL THE  
ORIGINAL NOVELS AND TALES ON WHICH THE PLAYS ARE FOUNDED; COPIOUS ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
ILLUSTRATIONS TO EACH PLAY; AND A LIFE OF THE POET.

BY JAMES O. HALLIWELL, ESQ., F.R.S. F.S.A.,

Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Royal Society of Literature, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

F. W. FAIRHOLT, ESQ., F.S.A.

The preparation of this Work has occupied my earnest attention for nearly twelve years; my object being to bring together, from the stores of Elizabethan literature, art, or science whatever really tends to illustrate the pages of the great poet of the world, in the full conviction there yet remains room for one comprehensive edition which shall answer the requirements of the student and zealous inquirer. Granting that the general spirit of Shakespeare may be appreciated without the assistance of lengthened commentary, it cannot be denied there is much which is obscure to the modern reader,—numerous allusions to the literature, manners, and phraseology of the times, which require explanation and careful discussion.

Each Play will be accompanied by every kind of useful literary and antiquarian illustration, extending to complete copies of all novels, tales, or dramas on which it is founded, and entire impressions of the first sketches, some of which will be new to the student, and others carefully collated with the originals. In fact, no pains will be spared to render this edition the most complete in every respect that has yet been produced; superseding entirely the Variorum edition of 1821, with the addition of all Shakespearian discoveries of any importance which have been made since that period. The work will be copiously illustrated by fac-similes and woodcuts, the direction of which has been undertaken by Mr. Fairholt, who has also most kindly promised to assist me in the selection. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of such assistance, and the valuable aid to be expected from Mr. Fairholt's extensive reading in Elizabethan literature, and intimate acquaintance with every department of ancient Art.

The engravings throughout will be rigidly restricted to subjects which really elucidate the text, giving representations of articles mentioned by Shakespeare, or to which he may refer, however slightly, thus serving as pictorial notes to his works. In the case of the Historic Plays, monumental effigies of the principal characters, personal reliques, or antique views of places alluded to, will be admissible; but in no case will truthfulness be sacrificed, or a false taste for meretricious picture-making allowed. The engravings will be rigid fac-similes of the original subjects in all cases, and will depend on their own intrinsic merit as Shakespearian illustrations. There is much in public and private museums which has never yet been used in this way, and which it will be our care to investigate, searching far and wide for objects which may secure to our readers a correct idea of their form and character, as they were present to the mind of the great dramatist. For such purposes, we may observe, we have already full access to Lord Londesborough's collection, and have availed ourselves of others at home and abroad.

The size of the first folio, after much consideration, has been adopted, not only because it is the most convenient folio form (barely measuring 14 inches by 9), and suits the size of the fac-similes, most of which would otherwise have to be folded, but the magnitude of the undertaking precludes any other, were it intended to complete it in any reasonable number of volumes.

We now proceed to speak of the mode of circulation; and in anxiously considering this subject, have been careful to bear in mind the obligations due to the original subscribers of so expensive a work, as well as the necessity of the large expenditure being reimbursed, to say nothing of an adequate return for the literary labour,—the attainment of which is more than problematical, as it would be incompatible with any arrangements which secured the permanency of a high price. Now, it is a well-known fact that no literary or artistic work maintains its original value unless the impression is strictly limited; and it is proposed to adopt this course on the present occasion. The Editor, therefore, pledges himself to limit the number of copies to "one hundred and fifty," under the following conditions:—

1. The impression of this edition of Shakespeare will be most strictly limited to one hundred and fifty copies, and each copy will have the printer's autograph certificate that that limit has been preserved.

2. The work will be completed in about twenty folio volumes; but any

volumes in excess of that number will be presented to the original subscribers.

3. All the plates and woodcuts used for this work will be destroyed, and no separate impression of any of them will be taken off.

The original subscription price of each volume (a thick folio, copiously illustrated) will be Two Guineas; and bearing in mind the above restrictions, and the expenditure requisite for such a work, the Editor is confident that price will not only be retained, but, in all probability, greatly raised within a few years. The whole will be completed (D.V.) in six years; so that for a comparatively small annual expenditure (about six guineas) during that period, the subscriber will possess the most complete monograph edition of the works of the greatest poet of all ages. Nor can it be anticipated he will be purchasing what is likely to fall in value. He will possess a work that can never come into the market, but, in its pecuniary relations, will stand somewhat in the position of a proof engraving, only to be possessed by a very limited number.

The Editor has been anxious thus to state at some length the considerations which have urged him to limit the impression of the work so strictly; for however willing, on many accounts, to seek a more extensive circulation, he could not bring himself personally to ask for support without taking every means to insure, in their fullest extent, the interests of those who are inclined to encourage an arduous undertaking of this kind. The risk, moreover, was too great to venture the publication in the ordinary way; and he was, therefore, compelled either to abandon the hope of printing his materials, or to appeal to the select few likely to understand the merits of the design.

To those few, the Editor hopes he may, without arrogance, avow the design of offering the most copious edition of Shakespeare ever printed, and one of the most important series of volumes that could be placed in an English library.

It is due to the curators and possessors of the chief Shakespearian collections to acknowledge, with gratitude, the readiness with which they have given or promised every facility for the purposes of this undertaking; and, in addition to the sources accessible to my predecessors, the literary treasures of a bibliographical friend, who possesses the finest private collection of early quarto Shakespeares in the world, will be available for the first time in the preparation of the present edition. The completeness, however, of my own library, in the department of *Shakespeariana*, renders me to some extent independent of other repositories, having purchased, for several years, every work on the subject which has occurred for sale which was not procurable in public libraries. The expense hence incurred would appear unreasonable to those who were not conversant with the prices realized for dramatic rarities; two tracts alone having cost me upwards of 100*l.*, and several others averaging very large prices: a circumstance only alluded to for the purpose of remarking that no exertions have been spared in the collection of my materials.

In conclusion, I am sanguine this long-cherished design should not, will not, fail for want of appreciation. The works of Shakespeare, the greatest of all uninspired authors, should surely be surrounded, in one edition at least, by the reading of the student and the pencil of the archaeological draughtsman. In one edition, let every source of useful illustration be explored and rendered accessible to the student and the future editor; and even if there be something redundant, much will remain suggestive of familiar explanations of obscurities and more popular uses.

It must be observed, that if the demand for this edition should exceed the narrow limits assigned to the impression, as the Editor has every reason to consider will be the case from the somewhat unexpected number of applications already received, he must reserve an absolute right of selection in all cases, especially with regard to libraries of a permanent character. It is particularly requested that all applications from libraries be forwarded without delay, as the list of subscribers is rapidly increasing.

\* \* All communications or suggestions respecting this work should be addressed to Mr. HALLIWELL, Avenue Lodge, Brixton Hill, Surrey.